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Home Department.

10th August 1887:—

No. 235.—Appoints Mr. J. Westland, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in Department of Finance and Commerce, to act temporarily as an Ordinary Member of Council of Governor General of India, and notifies that he has taken his seat as such

19th November 1887:—

No. 480.—Appoints the Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., B.C.S., to be Lieutenant-Governor of North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, subject to approbation

24th December 1887:—

Notifies that the Hon'ble Mr. J. Westland has, on the forenoon of the 23rd December, taken his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Governor General's Council

*The Upper Burma Municipal Regulation, 1887.**(Part I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-3.)**Part II.—Constitution, Duties and Powers of Committees.—Sections 4-8.)*

SECTIONS.

13. Power of Local Government to make rules for general purposes.
14. Power to enter on private property.
15. Power of Local Government to control committee.

Part III.—Legal Proceedings.

16. Suits by and against committee.
17. Contracts of committee.
18. Liability of members of committee.
19. Bar of suit in absence of notice of cause thereof.

Part IV.—Penalties.

20. Penalty on member or servant of committee being interested in contracts with committee.
21. Penalty for infringement of rules under section 12.
22. Prosecutions.

A Regulation to provide for the constitution of Municipal Committees in Upper Burma.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the constitution of municipal committees in towns in Upper Burma, and for police, conservancy, improvements and education in those towns, and for the levying of taxes therein; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Part I.—Preliminary.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the *Upper Burma Municipal Regulation, 1887*; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. In this Regulation, "committee" means a committee constituted under this Regulation.

3. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply this Regulation, or any of its provisions, to any town in any part of Upper Burma, except the Shan States, and may vary or cancel the notification.

(2) For the purposes of this section the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare any place to be a town, and define the limits of any town.

Part II.—Constitution, Duties and Powers of Committees.

4. (1) In a town to which this Regulation applies there shall be constituted a committee consisting of a president, vice-president and so many other members as the Local Government thinks fit.

(2) The president, vice-president and members shall be appointed by the Local Government.

(3) The Local Government may remove the president or vice-president or any other member of a committee.

5. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section and to any general rules or special orders which the Governor-General in Council may make in this behalf, a committee may impose taxes for the purposes of this Regulation.

(2) When a committee proposes to impose a tax, it shall submit its proposal for the approval of the Local Government.

(3) If the proposal is approved by the Local Government, the committee shall publish a notice thereof, and in the notice define the persons or property within the town to be taxed, and the amount or rate of the tax to be imposed.

(4) Any inhabitant of the town objecting to the proposed tax may, within a fortnight from the publication of the notice, submit his objection in writing to the president of the committee, and the committee shall take the objection into consideration.

(5) If no objection is submitted within the said period of a fortnight under sub-section (4), or if the objections so submitted, having been considered as aforesaid, are deemed insufficient, the committee may re-submit its proposal to the Local Government, with the objections, if any, which have been submitted as aforesaid.

(6) The Local Government, on receiving the proposal under sub-section (5), may sanction it as received or with such amendments as it thinks fit, or refuse to sanction it, or return it to the committee for further consideration.

(7) When the proposal of the committee has been sanctioned by the Local Government, the committee may direct the imposition of the tax in accordance with the proposal.

Power of Local Government to make rules for assessment and collection of taxes.

6. The Local Government may make rules—

(a) as to the person by whom, and the manner in which, the assessment of any tax under this Regulation is to be confirmed; and

(b) for the collection of the tax;

and the tax shall not be collected until the assessment thereof has been confirmed by the person and in the manner for the time being prescribed by the rules.

7. An arrear of any tax imposed under this Regulation may be recovered, on application to a Magistrate, by the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the defaulter.

8. (1) All sums received by the committee of a town to which this Regulation applies, and all fines levied for offences in the town against this Regulation, shall constitute a fund, which shall be called the municipal fund of the town, and shall, together with all property which may become vested in the committee, be under the control of the committee, and be applied by the committee as trustees for the purposes of this Regulation.

(2) In places where there is a Government treasury, or a bank to which the Government treasury business has been made over, the municipal fund shall be kept in the treasury or bank.

(3) In places where there is no such treasury or bank, the fund may be deposited with any banker, or person acting as a banker, who has given such security for the safe custody and re-payment on demand of the fund so deposited as the Local Government in each case thinks sufficient.

*The Upper Burma Municipal Regulation, 1887.**(Part II.—Constitution, Duties and Powers of Committees.—Sections 9-15.)**Part III.—Legal Proceedings.—Sections 16-18.)*

(4) Save as provided by any rules which the Local Government may make in this behalf, a disbursement of the municipal fund or any part thereof shall not be made except under the signature of the president or vice-president and one other member of the committee.

9. The committee, so far as the municipal fund at its disposal permits, shall in the first place—

Duties and powers of committee.

(a) make provision out of the fund for a police-establishment;

and shall then—

(b) keep the public streets, roads, drains, tanks and watercourses of the town clean and in repair;

and may then—

(c) do all acts and things necessary for the construction, repair and maintenance of local public works of general utility;

(d) make provision, by the establishment of new schools or the aiding of already existing schools or otherwise, for the promotion of education; and

(e) generally do all acts and things calculated to promote the health, comfort or interests of the inhabitants of the town.

10. The committee shall set apart out of the municipal fund such sum as the Local Government requires for the purposes specified in clauses (a) and (b) of the last foregoing section.

Provision for police and conservancy.

Power of committee to make rules as to business and officers.

11. A committee may make rules for regulating—

(a) the time and place of its meetings;

(b) the conduct of its business;

(c) the division of duties among the members of the committee;

(d) the duties, salaries, appointment, suspension and removal of the officers and servants of the committee; and

(e) other similar matters.

12. (1) A committee may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules—

Power of committee to make rules for other purposes.

(a) for declaring what acts or omissions within the limits of the town are to be deemed to be public nuisances;

(b) for defining the cases, manner and times in and at which the officers of the committee may enter upon private property for the detection and abatement of nuisances;

(c) for controlling the establishment of bazárs in the town;

(d) for regulating the materials used in building or thatching houses and for enforcing precautions necessary for the prevention of fire;

(e) for securing a proper registration of births and deaths; and

(f) for carrying out all or any of the purposes of this Regulation.

(2) The committee may, from time to time, with the like sanction, repeal, alter or add to any rules made under this section.

13. (1) In addition to any other power to make rules conferred expressly or by implication by this Regulation, the Local Government may make rules—

Power of Local Government to make rules for general purposes.

(a) as to the preparation of plans and estimates for works which are to be partly or wholly constructed at the expense of committees, and as to the authority by which, and the conditions subject to which, such plans and estimates may be sanctioned;

(b) as to the accounts to be kept by committees and as to the audit of those accounts;

(c) as to the preparation of estimates of income and expenditure of committees, and as to the authority by which, and the conditions subject to which, such estimates may be sanctioned;

(d) as to the returns, statements and reports to be submitted by committees; and

(e) generally for the guidance of committees and public officers in all matters connected with the carrying out of this Regulation.

(2) The Local Government may repeal, alter or add to any rules made under this section.

14. The officers of the committee shall have power to enter upon private property, for the detection and abatement of nuisances, when the committee has, under section 12, clause (b), made rules regulating the exercise of that power.

15. The Local Government may, by order, limit any of the powers of any committee, cancel any of the rules or proceedings of any committee, and abolish, remit or reduce any tax which any committee has imposed.

Part III.—Legal Proceedings.

16. A committee shall sue and be sued in the name of its president.

17. (1) Subject to any rules made by the Local Government in this behalf, every contract made on behalf of a committee in respect of any sum or property exceeding twenty rupees in amount or value shall be in writing, and shall be signed by the president or vice-president and at least two other members of the committee.

(2) A contract not executed in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) shall not be binding on the committee on whose behalf it is made.

18. (1) A member of a committee shall not be personally liable for any contract made or expense incurred by or on behalf of the committee, but the funds from time to time in the hands of the committee shall be liable for, and chargeable with, contracts made as required by the last foregoing section.

Liability of members of committee.

*The Upper Burma Municipal Regulation, 1887.**(Part III.—Legal Proceedings—Section 19. Part IV.—Penalties.—Sections 20-22.)*

(2) A member of a committee shall be liable for any loss, waste or misapplication of money or other property entrusted to the committee, if the loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct; and a suit for compensation may be instituted against him by the committee with the previous sanction of the Commissioner or by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

19. (1) A suit shall not be brought against a committee or any of its officers, or any person acting under its direction, for anything done, or purporting to be done, under this Regulation, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing has been delivered or left at the office of the committee, or at the place of abode of the person, stating the cause of suit and the name and place of abode of the intended plaintiff.

(2) Unless the notice of suit is proved, the Court shall find for the defendant.

(3) Every suit referred to in sub-section (1) shall be commenced within three months next after the accrual of the right to sue, and not afterwards.

(4) If a person to whom notice of suit is given under this section tenders, before the suit is brought, sufficient amends to the plaintiff, the suit shall be dismissed.

Part IV.—Penalties.

20. A member or servant of a committee shall not be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract made with the committee; and if he is so interested he shall thereby become incapable of continuing in office or in employment as a member or servant of the committee, and shall be liable to fine which may extend to five hundred rupees:

Provided that a person, by being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company, shall not be disqualified from acting as a member or servant of a committee by reason of any contract entered into between the company and the committee:

Provided also that a shareholder in, or member of, a company shall not act as a member of the committee in any matter relating to any contract entered into between the committee and the company.

21. (1) If any person infringes any rule made under section 12, or is guilty of any act or omission which under any rule under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of that section is to be deemed to be a public nuisance, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing infringement, or of a continuing act or omission, with a further fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after notice of the infringement or of the act or omission has been given to him by the committee.

(2) In default of payment of any fine imposed under this section, the defaulter shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days.

22. Prosecutions for offences under the last foregoing section may be instituted before any Magistrate by the committee or by any person authorized by the committee in this behalf.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.**

Simla, the 30th June, 1887.

No. 1076.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 22 of the Reformatory Schools Act, V of 1876, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rule for regulating the periods for which Courts and Magistrates in the territories administered by the Governor of Madras in Council may send youthful offenders to Reformatory Schools in the said territories:

No boy shall be sent to a Reformatory School, if under ten years of age, for a less period than seven years; if over ten years of age, for a less period than five years, unless he shall sooner attain the age of eighteen years.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 27th June, 1887.

No. 217.—The services of the Reverend A. N. Rolfe, B.A., a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 30th June, 1887.

No. 222.—The Reverend G. W. Manson, B.D., Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Senior Chaplain during the absence on furlough of the Reverend G. G. Gillan, or until further orders.

PATENTS.

The 27th June, 1887.

No. 803.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act, XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 62 of 1886.—Edward William Serrell, Junior, of the City, County and State of New York in the United States of America, at present Commorant in Chabeuil (Drôme) in the Republic of France, for improvements in machines for reeling silk from cocoons.

on the transfer to the Pension Establishment of Resaidar Khushal Singh :

Jemadar Magar Singh, to be Resaidar, *vice* Khushal Singh, invalided.
Duffadar Narain Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Magar Singh, promoted.

The 27th June, 1887.

No. 2813 I.—In modification of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2252 I, dated the 7th August, 1883, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that Part III (Sections 52 to 57, both inclusive) of the Specific Relief Act (1 of 1877) applies to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 28th June, 1887.

No. 3423.—Mr. C. R. C. Kiernander, Deputy Auditor-General, having been recalled from privilege leave, returned to duty before noon on the 1st June, 1887.

CODES.

The 1st July, 1887.

No. 3496.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

PAGE 93.

Sections 169 (a) and (b).

Substitute the following for Sections 169 (a) and (b):

- (a) As a rule, a pensioner must take payment in person, after identification, by comparison with the permanent pay order.
- (b) A pensioner specially exempted by the Local Government from personal appearance; a female pensioner not accustomed to appear in public; or a male pensioner who is unable to appear in consequence of bodily illness or infirmity, may receive his or her pension upon the production of a Life Certificate, signed by a responsible officer of Government or by some other well-known and trustworthy person.
- (c) A pensioner of any description who produces a Life Certificate signed by some person exercising the powers of a Magistrate of any class under the Criminal Procedure Code, or by any Registrar or Sub-Registrar under the Registration Act, or by any pensioned officer who, before retirement, exercised the powers of a Magistrate, is also exempted from personal appearance.

- (d) In all cases referred to in the clauses (b) and (c) the Disbursing Officer must take precautions to prevent imposition, and must, before the first payment in each year, require proof, independent of that furnished by the Life Certificate, of the continued existence of the pensioner. For this purpose he should (save in cases of exemption from personal appearance granted by the Local Government) require the personal attendance and due identification of all male pensioners who are not incapacitated by bodily illness or infirmity from so attending, and in all cases where such inability may be alleged, he should require proof thereof, in addition to the proof submitted of the pensioner's existence.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

OPIUM.

The 30th June, 1887.

No. 3490.—It is hereby notified—

- (1) that in the calendar year 1888, 57,000 chests of Bengal Opium will be offered for sale, 4,750 chests in each month of the year;
- (2) that of the 4,750 chests to be offered for sale each month, 2,375 chests will consist of Patna and 2,375 chests of Benares Opium.

J. WESTLAND,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 1st July, 1887.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 485.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant C. G. Oldfield, R.A., to be officiating Ordnance Officer, 4th Class, with effect from the 16th June, 1887. *vice* Major P. F. M. Baddeley, R.A., temporarily promoted.

No. 486.—PERSONAL STAFF—

The undermentioned officer is brought on the establishment of paid Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, with effect from the 10th March, 1887:

Colonel (local Major-General) E. F. Chapman C.B., R.A., *vice* Colonel A. Perkins, C.B. R.E., promoted to the rank of Major-General.

No. 487.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant Charles Irvine Wimberley, Essex Surrey Regiment, officiating Squadron Officer, 6th Bengal Cavalry,—11th December, 1885.

Lieutenant Stuart Farquharson Bayley, West Riding Regiment, officiating Squadron Officer, 13th Bengal Lancers,—25th March, 1886.

No. 488.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The undermentioned military pupil, having passed the prescribed examination, is admitted into the service as a Sub-Assistant Apothecary, with effect from the date specified :

Frank Charles Ross,—4th June, 1887.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.*Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.*

No. 489.—Lieutenant Clement Henry Billings, Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Cawnpore, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant J. B. Braddon, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Mr. Frank Whitney Foote to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant N. C. McLeod, who has resigned his commission.

Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 490.—Charles Haukes Todd Crosthwaite, Esq., C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of Burma, to be Honorary-Colonel, *vice* S.r Charles Edward Bernard, K.C.S.I., resigned.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 491.—Major R. Patch, Bengal S. C., Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class, is granted leave out of India (m. c.) for 150 days, with effect from the 4th February, 1887,—the first forty-eight days under rules IX and XV and XIV, clause 2, of the Regulations of 1868, and the remaining period under the leave rules for the Staff Corps. Pension service,—25th year, commenced 12th June, 1887. (This cancels G. G. O. No. 403 of 1887.)

PROMOTIONS.

No. 492.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.*To be Colonel in the Army.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward George Wace,—1st July, 1887.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Charles Denroche Swete,—25th June, 1887.

NATIVE ARMY.*7th Bengal Infantry.*

No. 493.—Jemadar Muhammad Yár Khán to be Subadar, and Havildar Kúdrat Ali Khán to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Chattar Singh, transferred to the 34th Bengal Infantry, with effect from the 20th April, 1887.

45th Bengal Infantry.

No. 494.—Jemadar Mangal Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Gúrditt Singh, transferred to the 35th Bengal Infantry ;

Color-Havildar Késar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Mangal Singh, promoted ;

Drill-Havildar Panjáb Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Mitt Singh, transferred to the 36th Bengal Infantry,—

With effect from the 20th April, 1887.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 495.—Second Grade Assistant-Apothecary George Alfred Collins, Subordinate Medical Department, is permitted to resign the service.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 496.—Brigade-Surgeon James Champion Penny, M.D., has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 3rd June, 1887, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.*Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.*

No. 497.—Captain J. P. W. Spankie resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.**PROMOTIONS.**

No. 498.—The following promotions and reversion are made in the Establishment of the Barrack Department, with effect from the dates specified :

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Sub-Conductor J. Clarke	Barrack Sergeant	Assistant Barrack Master	Permanent	31st October, 1886.
Conductor H. Cahil	Temporary Barrack Master, 1st Class	Barrack Master, 1st Class	Permanent	21st February, 1887.
Sub-Conductor J. S. Old	Assistant Barrack Master	Barrack Master, 2nd Class	Permanent	21st February, 1887.
Conductor W. H. Knight	Barrack Master, 2nd Class	Barrack Master, 1st Class	Permanent	24th February, 1887.
Sub-Conductor W. Southcombe.	Assistant Barrack Master	Barrack Master, 2nd Class	Permanent	24th February, 1887.
Sub-Conductor S. J. Coleman.	Barrack Master, 2nd Class	Barrack Master, 1st Class	Permanent	10th April, 1887.
Sub-Conductor J. Wilson	Assistant Barrack Master	Barrack Master, 2nd Class	Permanent	10th April, 1887.
Sub-Conductor E. Dubery	Barrack Master, 2nd Class, temporary.	Assistant Barrack Master	Reversion	10th April, 1887.

letter of allotment may be issued if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.¹

- (a) Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an officer in charge of some Public Treasury, or by a cheque drawn in favour of the Comptroller-General on a Bank in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or in favour of the Accountant-General, Bombay, on a Bank in Bombay in respect of tenders received by him, or by² Government promissory notes, standing in the name of or endorsed to the tenderer or the person making the deposit, for not less than one-hundredth, or, if the tender be for less than Five Lakhs of Rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth, part of the tender.
- (b) Deposits, not being promissory notes, will, in the case of accepted tenders, be credited proportionally in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender, and will bear interest for the purpose of clause 14 below from the date of the opening of tenders. If any allotment-certificate is not fully taken up, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.
- (c) Promissory notes deposited in respect of any accepted tender will be held until all the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender are paid up, and will, if the allotment-certificates are not fully taken up, be appropriated by the Government and cancelled.

5. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna: if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas: a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms, as, for example, at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders, will be rejected as null and void.

7. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller-General, and, before the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

8. Tenders will be opened, publicly, by the Comptroller-General at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, at noon (Calcutta time) on Tuesday, the 2nd August next, and those received under the terms of the footnote under clause 4 will be similarly opened by the Accountant-General, Bombay, at 11 o'clock (Bombay time) on the same day; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 10.

9. Tenders at the recorded minimum rate, and at rates above the recorded minimum rate, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate; the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders: provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 350.

¹ Tenders made in accordance with these instructions will also be received by the Accountant-General, Bombay, on account of the Comptroller-General, Calcutta, on the 1st August and up to 11 o'clock local time (corresponding with 12 o'clock in Calcutta) on the 2nd August; provided that—

- (a) they are delivered personally or by clerk or messenger at his office (where a receipt will be given for them);
 - (b) they are made on printed Forms, to be obtained at his office or at the Bank of Bombay;
 - (c) each tender is for not less than Rs. 10,000;
 - (d) that the deposit is either a promissory note, or a cheque on a Bank in Bombay;
 - (e) that the amount of the tender is made payable either in Bombay or in Calcutta;
- and he will return deposits on non-accepted tenders, and will issue allotment-certificates so far as the tenders are payable in Bombay.

² It is particularly requested that such Promissory Notes may NOT be endorsed to the Comptroller-General.

10. To each tenderer (or to his agent) whose tender is accepted in whole or in part, such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued by the Comptroller-General¹ as soon as possible after the 2nd August; and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted, for general information, at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

11. If the allotment made on any tender is less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole of the allotment-certificates (after credit of the deposit under clause 4 (b)) will be made payable upon the 13th September.

Otherwise the whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three instalments, as follows:

Instalment I—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 16th August:

Instalment II—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 13th September:

Instalment III—The balance, payable upon the 18th October:

and allotment-certificates will be issued for each instalment separately.

But the whole or any part of any accepted tender may be paid at any time after receipt of the allotment-certificates.

The words "as near as convenient" refer to the necessity for making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 500.

12. Any allotment-certificate will, on application to the Comptroller-General, be exchanged for an equivalent amount of allotment-certificates of smaller denominations, provided that if any payment (beyond the deposit) is recorded upon the cancelled certificate, it can be taken against, and recorded upon, only one of the certificates issued in exchange.

13. Payment of any allotment-certificate may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or in any Branch of these Banks, or into any Public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be named in the tender in respect of which it was issued. Receipts for such payments will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the Officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made, by encasement upon the relative certificate.

14. (a) When any allotment-certificate is fully paid up, the holder will, on presenting it duly receipted at the place where it was paid, obtain from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, promissory notes of such values as he may desire (each note being in even hundreds and not less than Rs. 500), bearing interest from 1st November, 1887, and he will also receive interest at 4 per cent. per annum from the dates on which he may have made payment till the last day of October, 1887.

(b) Or he may, at his option, by paying interest at the said rate from 1st May, 1887, to the dates on which he may have made payment, obtain promissory notes as above, bearing interest from 1st May, 1887.

15. The holder of a paid-up allotment-certificate may also, on special application, obtain promissory notes with coupons attached, or stock certificates (Form B) with coupons attached, and payable to bearer, in accordance with the Loan Notification of this Department, dated 27th June, 1881 (*i.e.*, *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1881*, forming part of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1st May, 1865*). In such cases the first coupon issued will be that which falls due on 1st May, 1888.

¹ For tenders received by the Accountant-General, Bombay, and payable at Bombay, the Accountant-General, Bombay, will issue the allotment-certificates.

FORM A OF PROMISSORY NOTE—(see Clause 2).

Fort William, the

Promissory Note
No.

Government Rupees

at 4 per cent.
of 1st May, 1865.

The Governor-General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from the sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred as a loan to the Secretary of State in Council for India, and does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council, to repay the said loan, by paying the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred to the said his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, on demand, at the General Treasury at Fort William, after the expiration of Three Months' Notice of Payment, to be given by the Governor-General of India in Council, in the *Government Gazette*, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred from the at the rate of four per cent. per annum, by half-yearly payments, at the General Treasury at Fort William, to the said his Executors or Administrators, or his or their Order, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of this note) all further interest shall cease.

FORM B OF COUPONED CERTIFICATE—(see Clause 15).

India Four Per Cent. Rupee Loan, 1865.

Redeemable at any time after three months' notice in the "*Gazette of India*."
Certificate

Rs.

No.

This is to certify that the bearer of this Certificate is entitled, under the Notification of the Government of India of the 27th June, 1881, to Government Rupees India Four Per Cent. Rupee Loan, 1865, payable Three Months after Notice, which may be published in the *Gazette of India* at any time.

No.

Rs.

The CALCUTTA, }

The coupons attached to this Certificate, as well as the principal sum herein named, are payable to bearer at the Government Treasury at Calcutta only.

FORM C OF TENDER—(see Clause 4).

I, A. B., hereby tender for Rupees (X) of *The Four Per Cent. Loan*, advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, dated the 5th July, 1887, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees (Y) Annas (Z) for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt** for Rupees (XX), and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the Bank of †

* Or Cheque or Government promissory Note.

† Here enter the name of Bank, Branch Bank, or Treasury.

Bank of †

(or at the †

Branch of the

; or into the Public Treasury at †
, as the case may be) —

The first instalment, not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before 16th August, 1887.

The second instalment, not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before 13th September, 1887.

The balance, on or before 18th October, 1887.

Or, if the amount allotted to me be less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole amount on or before 13th September, 1887.

‡ Here insert C. D.'s address, which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if A. B. does not reside in India, or, if residing in India, he wishes the allotment communicated to an agent.

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to C. D. at ‡

NOTE (1).—A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per centum, not the premium or discount: thus, "One hundred and two" or "One hundred" or "Ninety-nine"; not "Two per cent. premium" or "Par" or "One per cent. discount."

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

J. WESTLAND,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMPTROLLER-GENERAL.

The Comptroller-General requests the attention of tenderers to the following arrangements:

Filling up Tenders.

(1) They are requested to use only the printed forms of tender, which will be available at his Office and at the Currency Office, on application to the Durwan on duty,—at all the Provincial Account Offices, and at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay; and will also be supplied to the principal Treasuries.

(2) If the deposit is in the form of Promissory Notes, or of Currency Notes, their number should be quoted in detail in the tender.

Presentation of Tenders.

(3) For all tenders presented to him in his Office upon the last fixed day, or the two days preceding it, he will give the bearer a receipt bearing a number, and initialled by himself or an assistant specially deputed for the purpose. The Accountant-General, Bombay, will do likewise in respect of tenders presented to him under the note to clause 4 of the Government Notification.

Return of deposit in case of non-acceptance.

(4) The reverse of this receipt is a form in which, in the event of the tender not being accepted, the tenderer may give to the Comptroller-General or Accountant-General, Bombay, a receipt for the deposit accompanying it. This form should on the third day after the opening of the tenders be filled up, signed with the same signature as the tender, and be presented at the Office of the Comptroller-General or Accountant-General, Bombay. The deposit will then be returned to the bearer in exchange for the receipt.

(5) Deposit upon tenders presented personally, as described in No. (3) above, will be returned only in this way, and will not be sent by post or otherwise. Deposits upon other unsuccessful tenders will be returned by post or by the hands of a clerk.

Accepted Tenders.

(6) The Comptroller-General, and in a few cases the Accountant-General, Bombay, will issue allotment-certificates to successful tenderers. These certificates will be for the following amounts:—Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 2,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 20,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000, making up the full value accepted; and the deposit on the tender will be divided proportionately among them; they will be, substantially, of the following form:

This is to certify that, in accordance with the terms of Notification No. 3570, dated 5th July, 1887 (Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated 5th July, 1887), the above-named tenderer has engaged to take up Rs. 2,000 of the 4 Per Cent. Loan of 1st May, 1865, at the rate above mentioned, on or before _____, and that on the said payment being completed, he is entitled on endorsing and delivering up this certificate to receive a promissory note or notes or stock certificate of the Government of India for Rs. 2,000, bearing interest from _____

CALCUTTA,
5th July, 1887.

E. F. T. ATKINSON,
Offg. Comptroller and Auditor General.

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No. 28.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1887.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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SUPPLEMENT No. 28.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th July, 1887.

No. 18.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council the provisions of the 33rd of Vic., Chap. 3, Section 1, were declared to be, from the 1st March, 1886, applicable to Upper Burma, with the exception of the Shan States;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of Burma has proposed to the Governor-General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor-General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the Governor-General's assent on the 2nd day of July, 1887;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the Gazette of India:

REGULATION No. VI OF 1887.

THE UPPER BURMA FOREST REGULATION, 1887.

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*The Upper Burma Forest Regulation.**(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-2.—Chapter II.—Reserved Forests.—Sections 3-5.)*

A Regulation to provide a law relating to forests, forest-produce and the duty leviable on timber in Upper Burma.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide a law relating to forests, forest-produce and the duty leviable on timber in Upper Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the Title, extent and commencement. Upper Burma Forest Regulation, 1887.

(2) It extends to the whole of Upper Burma except the Shan States:

Provided that the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt any place from its operation, and withdraw such exemption; and

(3) It shall come into force on such day as the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, directs.

(4) A notification under the proviso to sub-section (2) exempting a place from the operation of this Regulation shall not affect anything done, or any offence committed, or any fine or penalty imposed in such place before such exemption.

2. In this Regulation, and in all rules made thereunder, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "Forest-officer" means any person appointed by name or as holding an office by or under the orders of the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government to be a Conservator, Deputy Conservator, Assistant Conservator, Sub-Assistant Conservator, Forest-ranger, Forester or Forest-guard, or to discharge any function of a Forest-officer under this Regulation or any rule thereunder:

(2) "tree" includes also bamboos, stumps and brushwood:

(3) "timber" includes trees when they have fallen or been felled, and all wood, whether the wood is in log or has been shaped or hollowed or converted into charcoal or applied to any other use:

(4) "forest-produce" includes trees, timber, plants, grass, peat, canes, creepers, reeds, leaves, moss, flowers, fruits, seeds, roots, juices, catechu, bark, caoutchouc, gum, wood-oil, resin, varnish, lac, honey, wax, surface-oil and minerals (including limestone and laterite):

(5) "forest-offence" means an offence punishable under this Regulation or any rule thereunder:

(6) "cattle" includes also elephants, buffaloes, horses, mares, geldings, ponies, colts, fillies, mules, asses, pigs, rams, ewes, sheep, lambs, goats and kids:

(7) "river" includes also streams, canals, creeks and other channels natural or artificial:

(8) "land at the disposal of the Government" means—

(a) land in respect of which no person has acquired a permanent, heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy under any law for the time being in force;

(b) land in respect of which no person has acquired any right created by grant or lease made or continued by, or on behalf of, the British Government: and

(9) "Magistrate" means a Magistrate of the first or second class, and includes a Magistrate of the third class when he is specially empowered by the Local Government to try forest-offences.

CHAPTER II.

RESERVED FORESTS.

3. The Local Government may constitute any land at the disposal of the Government a reserved forest in manner hereinafter provided.

4. (1) Whenever it is proposed to constitute any land a reserved forest, the Local Government shall publish a notification in the official Gazette—

(a) specifying as nearly as possible the situation and limits of such land:

(b) declaring that it is proposed to constitute such land a reserved forest;

(c) appointing an officer (hereinafter called the Forest-settlement-officer) to inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by, or alleged to exist in favour of, any person in or over any land comprised within such limits, and any claims relating to the practice within such limits of taungya-cultivation, and to deal with the same as provided in this Chapter.

(2) The Forest-settlement-officer shall ordinarily be a person other than a Forest-officer, but a Forest-officer may be appointed by the Local Government to assist the Forest-settlement-officer in the inquiry prescribed by this Chapter.

5. When a notification has been published under section 4, the Forest-settlement-officer shall publish in the language of the country, at the head-quarters of each township in which any portion of the land comprised in such notification is situate, and in every town and village in the neighbourhood of such land, a proclamation—

(a) specifying as nearly as possible the situation and limits of the proposed forest;

(b) setting forth the substance of the provisions of the next following section;

(c) explaining the consequences which, as hereinafter provided, will ensue on the reservation of such forest; and

(d) fixing a period of not less than three months from the date of the publication of such proclamation, and requiring every person claiming any right or making any claim referred to or mentioned in section 4 either to present to such officer within such period a written notice specifying, or to appear before him within such period and state, the nature of such right or claim.

The Upper Burma Forest Regulation.
(Chapter II.—Reserved Forests.—Sections 13-21.)

produce, as the case may be, subject to such rules as may be prescribed by the Local Government.

(2) An order passed under clause (b) of subsection (1) shall record, as far as practicable,—

(i) where the right is a right of pasture, the number and description of the cattle which the claimant is from time to time entitled to graze, and the local limits within which, and the seasons during which, such pasture is permitted; and

(ii) where the right is a right to forest-produce, the quantity of such produce which the claimant is authorized to take or receive, and the local limits within which, the season during which and the mode in which, the taking or receiving of such produce is permitted; and

(iii) whether the right is a right of pasture or a right to forest-produce, such other particulars as may be required in order to define the extent of the right which is continued, the mode in which it may be exercised and the extent to which the benefit thereof may be leased, sold or bartered.

13. Whenever any right of pasture or to forest-produce admitted under section 11 is not provided for in one of the ways prescribed in section 12, the Forest-settlement-officer shall, subject to such rules as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, commute such right by paying a sum of money in lieu thereof, or, with the consent of the claimant, by the grant of land, or in such other manner as such officer thinks fit.

14. Any person who has made a claim under this Chapter may, within three months from the date of any order passed on such claim by the Forest-settlement-officer under section 9, 10, 11, 12 or 13, present an appeal from such order to such officer of the Revenue Department, of rank not lower than that of a Deputy Commissioner, as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint by name, or as holding an office, to hear appeals from such orders.

15. (1) Every appeal under the last foregoing section shall be made by petition in writing, and may be delivered to the Forest-settlement-officer, who shall forward it without delay to the officer competent to hear the same.

(2) Every such appeal shall be heard in the manner prescribed for the time being for the hearing of appeals in matters relating to revenue, and, except as hereinafter provided, the order passed on the appeal shall be final.

16. (1) When the following events have occurred, namely:—

(a) the period fixed under section 5 for preferring claims has elapsed, and all claims, if any, made within such period have been disposed of by the Forest-settlement-officer, and

(b) if such claims have been made, the period fixed by section 14 for appealing from

the orders passed on such claims has elapsed, and all appeals, if any, presented within such period have been disposed of by the appellate officer, and

(c) all lands, if any, to be included in the proposed reserved forest which the Forest-settlement-officer has, under section 10, elected to acquire under the Upper Burma Land-acquisition Regulation, 1886, have become vested in the Government under that Regulation,

IX of 1886.

the Local Government may publish a notification in the official Gazette specifying the limits of the forest which it is intended to reserve and declaring the same to be reserved from a date fixed by such notification.

(2) From the date so fixed such forest shall be deemed to be a reserved forest.

17. Rights in respect of which no claim has been preferred under section 5 and of the existence of which no knowledge has been acquired by inquiry under section 7 shall thereupon be extinguished, unless, before the publication of such notification, the person claiming them has satisfied the Forest-settlement-officer that he had sufficient cause for not preferring such claim within the period fixed under section 5.

18. The Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the forest is situated shall, before the date fixed by such notification, cause a translation thereof in the language of the country to be published in the manner prescribed for the proclamation under section 5.

19. The Local Government may, within five years from the publication of any notification under section 9, 12 or 15, revise any arrangement made under section 9, 12 or 15 and may rescind or modify any order made under this Chapter, and direct that any one of the proceedings specified in section 12 be taken in lieu of the other of such proceedings, or that a permission granted under section 9 or a right admitted under section 11 be commuted in the manner mentioned in section 13.

20. No right of any description shall be acquired in or over a reserved forest, except by succession or under grant or contract in writing made by, or with the previous sanction of, the Governor-General in Council, or some person in whom such right, or the power to create such right, was vested when the notification under section 16 was published.

21. (1) Notwithstanding anything herein contained, no right continued under section 12 shall be alienated by way of grant, sale, lease, mortgage or otherwise without the sanction of the Local Government:

Provided that, when any such right is continued for the beneficial enjoyment of any land or building, it may be sold or otherwise alienated with such land or building without such sanction.

(2) The benefit of any right continued under section 12 shall not be leased, sold or bartered except to the extent defined by the order recorded under that section.

The Upper Burma Forest Regulation.
(Chapter II.—Reserved Forests.—Sections 22-27. Chapter III.—Village-forests.—Sections 28-31.)

22. Any Forest-officer may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, or of a Forest-officer or other officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf, stop any public or private way or watercourse in a reserved forest:

Provided that for the way or watercourse so stopped another way or watercourse which, in the opinion of the Local Government, is equally convenient already exists or has been provided or constructed by the Forest-officer stopping the way or watercourse.

Penalties for trespass or damage in reserved forests. **23.** Any person who, in a reserved forest—

- (a) trespasses; or pastures cattle, or permits cattle to trespass, or
- (b) causes any damage by negligence in felling any tree or cutting or dragging any timber, or
- (c) poisons water or, in contravention of any rules made by the Local Government, hunts, shoots, fishes or sets traps or snares,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or, when the damage resulting from his offence amounts to more than twenty-five rupees, to double the amount of such damage.

Acts prohibited in such forests. **24.** Any person who—

- (a) makes any fresh clearing prohibited by section 6, or
- (b) sets fire to a reserved forest, or, in contravention of any rules made by the Local Government, kindles any fire, or leaves any fire burning, in such manner as to endanger such a forest, or

who, in such a forest,—

- (c) kindles, keeps or carries any fire except at such seasons and in such manner as a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf may from time to time notify, or
- (d) fells, cuts, girdles, marks, lops, taps or injures by fire or otherwise any tree, or
- (e) quarries stone, burns lime or charcoal, or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process or removes any forest-produce, or
- (f) clears or breaks up any land for cultivation or any other purpose,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

25. Nothing in section 23 or section 24 shall be deemed to prohibit—

- (a) the exercise, in accordance with the rules, if any, made by the Local Government under section 12, of any right continued under that section; or
- (b) any act done with the permission in writing of a Forest-officer specially empowered to grant such permission; or
- (c) any practice of taungya-cultivation permitted under section 9; or
- (d) the exercise of any right created by grant or contract in the manner described in section 20.

26. Whenever fire is caused wilfully or by gross negligence in a reserved forest by any person having rights in such forest or permission to practise taungya-cultivation therein, or by any person in his employment, or whenever any person having rights in such forest contravenes the provisions of section 21, the Local Government may, notwithstanding that a penalty has been inflicted under section 24 in respect of such fire, direct that in such forest, or any specified portion thereof, the exercise of all or any of the rights of pasture or to forest-produce shall be extinguished, or be suspended for such period as it thinks fit, and may withdraw any permission to practise taungya-cultivation in such forest or portion.

27. (1) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that, from a date to be fixed by such notification, any forest, or any portion thereof, reserved under this Regulation shall cease to be reserved.

(2) From the date so fixed such forest or portion shall cease to be reserved, but the rights, if any, which have been extinguished therein shall not revive in consequence of such cessation.

CHAPTER III.

VILLAGE-FORESTS.

28. (1) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, constitute any land at the disposal of the Government a village-forest for the benefit of any village-community, or group of village-communities, and may in like manner vary or cancel any such notification.

(2) Every such notification shall specify the limits of such village-forest.

29. All teak trees in a village-forest shall be deemed to be the property of the Government, and no person shall fell, cut, girdle, mark, lop, tap or injure by fire or otherwise any such trees without the permission in writing of a Forest-officer specially empowered to grant such permission.

30. (1) The Local Government may make rules for regulating the management of village-forests, prescribing the conditions under which the community or group of communities for the benefit of which any such forest is constituted may be provided with forest-produce or with pasture, and their duties in respect of the protection and improvement of such forest.

(2) The Local Government may, by such rules, declare any of the provisions of Chapter II of this Regulation to be applicable to village-forests.

31. All claims to any rights other than the rights of the village-community or group of village-communities for the benefit of which such village-forest is constituted shall be inquired into, recorded and provided for in the manner prescribed by Chapter II of this Regulation.

*The Upper Burma Forest Regulation.**(Chapter IV.—General Protection of Forests and Forest-produce.—Sections 32-36. Chapter V.—Duty on imported Forest-produce.—Sections 37-39.**Chapter VI.—Control of Forest-produce in Transit.—Section 40.)*

CHAPTER IV.

GENERAL PROTECTION OF FORESTS AND FOREST-PRODUCE.

32. (1) All teak trees standing on any land not included in a reserved forest or village-forest shall be deemed to be the property of the Government and shall be reserved trees.

(2) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette,—

(a) declare that any other trees or any specified class of other trees standing on any land at the disposal of the Government shall, from a date to be fixed by such notification, be reserved trees;

(b) vary or cancel any such notification;

(c) declare that any teak trees standing on land other than land at the disposal of the Government shall, from a date to be fixed by such notification, cease to be the property of the Government and to be reserved trees.

33. No person shall fell, cut, girdle, mark, lop, tap or injure by fire or otherwise any reserved tree, except in accordance with rules made by the Local Government in this behalf or as provided by the last section of this Chapter.

34. (1) No person shall make use of any forest-produce of any land at the disposal of the Government and not included in a reserved forest or village-forest, except in accordance with rules made by the Local Government in this behalf or as provided by the last section of this Chapter.

(2) Such rules may, with respect to such land,—

(a) regulate or prohibit the cutting of taungyas or the issue of grants or leases on behalf of the Government;

(b) regulate or prohibit the kindling of fires, and prescribe the precautions to be taken to prevent the spreading of fires;

(c) regulate or prohibit the felling, cutting, girdling, marking, lopping, tapping or injuring by fire or otherwise of any trees, the sawing, conversion and removal of timber, and the collection and removal of other forest-produce;

(d) regulate or prohibit the quarrying of stone, the boiling of catechu, or the burning of lime or charcoal;

(e) regulate or prohibit the cutting of grass and pasturing of cattle, and regulate the payments, if any, to be made for such cutting or pasturing;

(f) prohibit the poisoning of water, and regulate or prohibit hunting, shooting and fishing and the setting of traps or snares;

(g) regulate the sale or free grant of forest-produce; and

(h) prescribe, or authorize any Forest-officer to prescribe subject to the control of the

Local Government, the fees, royalties or other payments for forest-produce, and the manner in which such fees, royalties or other payments are to be levied, whether in transit, or partly in transit, or otherwise.

(3) The Local Government may exempt any person, or class of persons, or any local area, from the operation of any such rule, and may cancel such exemption.

35. (1) If any person infringes the provisions of section 33 he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

(2) The Local Government may, by a rule under section 34, attach to the breach of any rule under that section any punishment not exceeding that mentioned in sub-section (1).

36. Nothing in this Chapter, or in any rule under this Chapter, shall be deemed to prohibit any act done in the exercise of any right or with the permission in writing of a Forest-officer specially empowered to grant such permission.

CHAPTER V.

DUTY ON IMPORTED FOREST-PRODUCE.

37. (1) The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, levy a duty, in such manner, at such places, and at such rates, as it may prescribe by notification in the official Gazette, on all forest-produce which is brought into the territories to which this Regulation extends from any place beyond those territories.

(2) In every case in which such duty is directed to be levied *ad valorem*, the Local Government may, by like notification, determine the manner in which the value is to be ascertained.

38. The Local Government may exempt any forest-produce from the duty to which it is liable under the last foregoing section and revoke such exemption.

39. Nothing in this Chapter shall be deemed to limit the amount, if any, chargeable as purchase-money or royalty in respect of any forest-produce.

CHAPTER VI.

CONTROL OF FOREST-PRODUCE IN TRANSIT.

40. (1) The control of all rivers and their banks as regards the floating of timber, as well as the control of all forest-produce in transit by land or water, is vested in the Local Government and that Government may make rules to regulate the transit of any forest-produce.

*The Upper Burma Forest Regulation.**(Chapter VI.—Control of Forest-produce in Transit.—Sections 41-42.**Chapter VII.—Collection of Drift, Stranded and other Timber.—
Section 43.)*

(2) Such rules may, among other matters,—

- (a) prescribe the routes by which alone forest-produce may be imported into, exported from, or moved within the territories to which this Regulation extends;
- (b) prohibit the import, export, collection or moving of forest-produce without a pass from an officer authorised to issue the same, or otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of such pass;
- (c) provide for the issue, production and return of such passes;
- (d) fix, or authorize any Forest-officer subject to the control of the Local Government to fix, the fees payable for such passes;
- (e) in the case of timber formed into a raft or fastened to the shore, prohibit the loosening or the setting adrift of such timber by any person not the owner thereof or not acting on behalf of such owner or of the Government;
- (f) provide for the stoppage, reporting, examination and marking of forest-produce in transit in respect of which there is reason to believe that any money is payable to the Government, or to which it is desirable, for the purposes of this Regulation, to affix a mark;
- (g) establish revenue-stations to which forest-produce is to be taken by the persons in charge of it for examination, or for the realization of such money, or in order that such mark may be affixed to it, and prescribe, or authorize a Forest-officer subject to such control as aforesaid to prescribe, the conditions under which forest-produce is to be brought to, stored at, and removed from, such revenue-stations;
- (h) provide for the management and control of such revenue-stations, and for regulating the appointment and duties of persons employed thereat;
- (i) authorize the transport of timber across any land, and provide for the award and payment of compensation for any damage done by the transport of such timber;
- (j) prohibit the closing up or obstruction of the channel or banks of any river used for the transit of forest-produce, and the throwing of grass, brushwood, branches or leaves into any such river, or any other act which tends to cause the obstruction of such channel;
- (k) provide for the prevention and removal of any obstruction in the channel or on the banks of any such river, and for recovering the cost of such prevention or removal from the person causing such obstruction;
- (l) prohibit absolutely, or subject to conditions, within specified local limits, the establishment of sawpits, the con-

verting, cutting, burning, concealing, marking or supermarking of timber, the altering or effacing of any marks on the same, and possession or carrying of marking-hammers or other implements used for marking timber; and

- (m) regulate the use of property-marks for timber and the registration of such marks, authorise the refusal or cancellation of the registration of any property-marks, prescribe the time for which the registration of property-marks is to hold good, limit the number of such marks which may be registered by any one person and provide for the levy of fees for such registration.

41. (1) The Local Government may, by a rule under the last foregoing section, attach to the breach of any rule under that section any punishment not exceeding imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

(2) In cases where the offence is committed after sunset and before sunrise or after preparation for resistance to the execution of any law or any legal process, or where the offender has been previously convicted of a like offence, the convicting Court may inflict double the penalty prescribed for such offence.

42. In case of any accident or emergency involving danger to any property at a revenue-station established under a rule made under section 40, every person employed at such revenue-station, whether by the Government or by any private person, shall render assistance to any Forest-officer or Police-officer demanding his aid in averting such danger and securing such property from damage or loss.

CHAPTER VII.

COLLECTION OF DRIFT, STRANDED AND OTHER
TIMBER.

43. (1) Timber falling under any of the following descriptions, namely:—
Certain kinds of timber to be deemed the property of the Government until title thereto proved.

- (a) timber found adrift, beached, stranded or sunk,
 - (b) timber bearing marks which have not been registered under rules made under section 40,
 - (c) timber which has been supermarked, or on which marks have been obliterated, altered or defaced by fire or otherwise, and,
 - (d) in such areas as the Local Government directs, all unmarked timber,
- shall be deemed to be the property of the Government unless and until any person establishes his right thereto as provided in this Chapter.

The Upper Burma Forest Regulation.

(Chapter VII.—Collection of Drift, Stranded and other Timber.—Sections 44-48.
Chapter VIII.—Penalties and Procedure.—Sections 49-52.)

(2) Such timber may be collected by any Forest-officer or other person entitled to collect the same, and may be brought to such stations as a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf may from time to time notify as stations for the reception of drift-timber.

(3) The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt any class of timber from the provisions of this section and withdraw such exemption.

44. (1) Public notice shall from time to time, as occasion may require, be given by a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf of timber collected under the last foregoing section.

(2) Such notice shall contain a description of the timber, and shall require any person claiming the same to present to such officer, within a period not less than one month from the date on which such notice is given, a written statement of such claim.

45. (1) When any such statement is presented as aforesaid, the Forest-officer may, after making such inquiry as he thinks fit, either reject the claim after recording his reasons for so doing, or deliver the timber to the claimant.

(2) If such timber is claimed by more than one person, the Forest-officer may either deliver the same to any of such persons whom he deems entitled thereto, or may refer the claimants to the Civil Court and retain the timber pending the receipt of an order from such Court for its disposal.

(3) Any person whose claim has been rejected under this section may, within two months from the date of such rejection, institute a suit to recover possession of the timber claimed by him, but no person shall recover any compensation against the Government or against any Forest-officer on account of such rejection, or the detention or removal of any timber, or the delivery thereof to any other person under this section.

(4) No such timber shall be subject to process of any Civil Court until it has been delivered or a suit brought under this section has been decided.

46. Where no statement is presented in the manner and within the period prescribed by notice issued under section 44, or where such statement having been so presented and the claim rejected, the claimant omits to institute a suit to recover possession of such timber within the further period mentioned in section 45, the ownership of such timber shall vest in the Government free from all incumbrances or, when such timber has been delivered to another person under section 45, in such other person free from all incumbrances not created by him.

47. No person shall be entitled to recover possession of any timber collected or delivered as aforesaid until such sum as may be due for salving, collecting, moving, storing and disposing of the timber has been paid by him to the Forest-officer or other person entitled to receive the sum.

Power to make rules and prescribe penalties.

48. (1) The Local Government may make rules to regulate the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the salving, collection and disposal of all timber mentioned in section 43;
- (b) the use and registration of boats used in salving and collecting timber;
- (c) the amount to be paid for salving, collecting, moving, storing and disposing of such timber; and
- (d) the use and registration of hammers and other implements to be used for marking such timber.

(2) The Local Government may, by a rule under this section, attach to the breach of any rule under this section any punishment not exceeding imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

CHAPTER VIII.

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

49. (1) When there is reason to believe that a forest-offence has been committed in respect of any forest-produce, such produce, together with all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in the commission of such offence, may be seized by any Forest-officer or Police-officer.

(2) Every officer seizing any property under this section shall place on such property, or the receptacle, if any, in which it is contained, a mark indicating that the same has been so seized, and shall, as soon as may be, make a report of such seizure to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence on account of which the seizure has been made:

Provided that, when the forest-produce with respect to which such offence is believed to have been committed is the property of the Government and the offender is unknown, it shall be sufficient if the officer makes, as soon as may be, a report of the circumstances to his official superior.

50. Upon the receipt of any such report, the Magistrate shall take such measures as may be necessary for the trial of the accused and the disposal of the property according to law.

51. (1) When any person is convicted of a forest-offence, all forest-produce, tools, boats, carts and cattle used in the commission of such offence, shall be liable, by order of the convicting Court, to confiscation.

(2) Such confiscation may be in addition to any other punishment prescribed for such offence.

52. When the trial of any forest-offence is concluded, any forest-produce in respect of which such offence has been committed shall, if it is the

The Upper Burma Forest Regulation.

(Chapter VIII.—Penalties and Procedure.—Sections 63-65. Chapter IX.—Cattle-trespass.—Sections 66-67. Chapter X.—Forest-officers.—Sections 68-71.)

63. When in any proceedings taken under this Regulation, or in consequence of anything done under this Regulation, a question arises as to whether any forest-produce is the property of the Government, such produce shall be presumed to be the property of the Government until the contrary is proved.

64. (1) When any person is convicted of felling, cutting, girdling, marking, lopping or tapping trees, or of injuring them by fire or otherwise, in contravention of this Regulation or of any rule thereunder, the convicting Court may, in addition to any other punishment which it may award, order that person to pay to the Government such compensation, not exceeding ten rupees for each tree with respect to which the offence was committed, as it deems just.

(2) If the person convicted of the offence committed it as the agent or servant of another person, the convicting Court may, unless after hearing that other person it is satisfied that the commission of the offence was not a consequence of his instigation, or of any neglect or default on his part, order him, instead of the person who committed the offence, to pay the compensation referred to in sub-section (1).

(3) An appeal from any order under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall lie to the Court to which orders made by the convicting Court are ordinarily appealable, and the order passed on such appeal shall be final.

65. When the holder of any lease, license or contract whatsoever granted or continued by or on behalf of the Government for any of the purposes of this Regulation commits an offence against this Regulation or any rule thereunder, or when any such offence is committed by any agent or servant of the holder of any such lease, license or contract and the Local Government is satisfied that the commission of the offence was a consequence of the instigation of such holder or of any wilful neglect or default on his part, the Local Government may, by order in writing, declare the lease, license or contract to be forfeited in whole or in part with effect on and from a date to be specified in the order.

CHAPTER IX.

CATTLE-TRESPASS.

66. Cattle trespassing in a reserved forest or in a village-forest shall be deemed to be cattle doing damage to a public plantation within the meaning of section 11 of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, and may be seized and impounded as such by any Forest-officer or Police-officer.

67. The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that, in lieu of the fines fixed by section 12 of the Act last aforesaid, there shall be levied for each head of cattle impounded under

section 66 of this Regulation such fines as it thinks fit, but not exceeding the following, namely:—

	Rs.	A.
For each elephant	10	0
For each buffalo	2	0
For each horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or heifer	1	0
For each calf, ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kid	0	8

CHAPTER X.

FOREST-OFFICERS.

68. (1) The Local Government may invest any Forest-officer by name, or as holding an office, with all or any of the following powers, namely:—

- the powers of a Demarcation-officer under the Burma Boundaries Act, 1880;
- the powers of a Civil Court to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents;
- power to issue search-warrants under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882;
- power to hold inquiries into forest-offences, and in the course of such inquiries to receive and record evidence;
- power to notify the seasons and manner in which fire may be kindled, kept or carried in a reserved forest;
- power to grant any permission referred to in sections 25, 29 and 36;
- power to notify stations for the reception of drift-timber;
- power to give public notice of timber collected under section 43;
- power to take possession of property under this Regulation;
- power to direct the release of property or withdrawal of charges;
- power to accept compensation for damage done by forest-offences;

and may withdraw any powers so conferred.

(2) Any evidence recorded under clause (d) of sub-section (1) shall be admissible in any subsequent trial before a Magistrate of the alleged offender:

Provided that it has been taken in the presence of the accused person and recorded in the manner provided by section 355, section 356 or section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

69. All Forest-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

70. No suit or criminal prosecution shall lie against any public servant for anything done or omitted by him in good faith under this Regulation.

71. No Forest-officer shall, as principal or agent, trade in forest-produce, or be or become interested in any lease or mortgage of any forest, or in any contract for working any forest, whether in British or foreign territory.

V of 1880

X of 1882

X of 1882

XLV of 1880

The Upper Burma Forest Regulation.
(Chapter XI.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 72-78.)

CHAPTER XI.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Additional powers to make rules. **72.** The Local Government may make rules consistent with this Regulation—

- (a) to declare by what Forest-officer or class of Forest-officers the powers or duties conferred or imposed by or under this Regulation on a Forest-officer are to be exercised or performed;
- (b) to regulate the procedure of Forest-settlement-officers;
- (c) to regulate the rewards to be paid to officers and informers from the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Regulation or from the public treasury; and
- (d) generally to carry out the provisions of this Regulation.

73. All rules made by the Local Government under this Regulation shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

74. Every person who exercises any right in a reserved forest or village-forest, or who is permitted to remove any forest-produce from, or to pasture cattle or practise taungya-cultivation in, such forest, and

every person who is employed by such person in such forest, and every person in any village contiguous to such forest who is employed by the Government, or who receives emoluments from the Government for services to be performed to the community,

shall be bound to furnish, without unnecessary delay, to the nearest Forest-officer or Police-officer, any information which he may possess respecting the occurrence of a fire in or near such forest, or the commission of, or intention to commit, any forest-offence, and shall assist any Forest-officer or Police-officer demanding his aid—

- (a) in extinguishing any fire occurring in such forest;
- (b) in preventing any fire which may occur in the vicinity of such forest from spreading to such forest;
- (c) in preventing the commission in such forest of any forest-offence; and,
- (d) when there is reason to believe that any such offence has been committed in such forest, in discovering and arresting the offender.

75. All money, other than fines, payable to the Government under this Regulation, or under any rule made thereunder or on account of the price of any forest-produce, or of expenses incurred in the execution of this Regulation in respect of any forest-produce, may, if not paid when due, be recovered under the law for the time being in force as if it were an arrear of revenue.

76. (1) When any such money is payable for, or in respect of, any forest-produce, the amount thereof shall be deemed to be a first

charge on such produce, and such produce may be taken possession of by a Forest-officer specially empowered in this behalf and may be retained by him until such amount has been paid.

(2) If such amount is not paid when due, such Forest-officer may sell such produce by public auction, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied first in discharging such amount.

(3) The surplus, if any, if not claimed within two months from the date of the sale by the person entitled thereto, shall be forfeited to the Government.

77. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any forest-produce while at a revenue-station established under a rule made under section 40 or while detained elsewhere for the purposes of this Regulation, or in respect of any timber collected under section 43, and no Forest-officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage unless he causes the same negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

78. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any land is required for any of the purposes of this Regulation, such land shall be deemed to be needed for a public purpose within the meaning of section 3 of the Upper Burma Land-acquisition Regulation, 1886.

IX of 1886

The 8th July, 1887.

No. 19.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council the provisions of the 33rd of Vic., Chap. 3, Section 1, were declared to be from the 1st March, 1886, applicable to Upper Burma, with the exception of the Shan States;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of Burma has proposed to the Governor-General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor-General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the Governor-General's assent on the 7th day of July, 1887;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the Gazette of India:

REGULATION No. VII OF 1887.

A Regulation to provide for the Collection of Revenue in Upper Burma.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the collection of revenue in Upper Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Title, extent and commencement. **1.** (1) This Regulation may be called the Upper Burma Revenue Regulation, 1887.

(2) It extends to the whole of Upper Burma except the Shan States; and

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

Definitions.

2. In this Regulation—

(1) "revenue" includes—

- (a) any tax on houses, fishing implements or minerals, or on water for irrigation or any other purpose;
- (b) rent payable to the Government on account of lands, trees, fisheries, forests, ferries, mines or salt-pits;
- (c) excise in respect of spirit, fermented liquors, intoxicating drugs and opium; and
- (d) every other sum payable to the Government in accordance with law, contract or local usage; and

(2) "moveable property" includes standing timber, growing crops and grass.

3. (1) The Local Government may make rules Time and mode of determining the number payment of revenue. and amount of the instalments by which, the person to whom, and the time, place and manner at and in which, any revenue is to be paid.

(2) Until rules are made under sub-section (1), revenue shall be paid by the instalments, to the persons, at the times and places and in the manner by which, to whom and at and in which it was payable immediately before the commencement of this Regulation.

(3) Any revenue not paid as required by rules under sub-section (1) or by sub-section (2) is an arrear, and the person from whom it is primarily due, as well as the surety, if any, for the payment thereof by that person, is a defaulter.

4. Subject to the other provisions of this Regulation, a statement Certificate as to arrear and effect thereof. of account certified by a Deputy Commissioner, Sub-divisional Officer or Township Officer shall be conclusive proof of the existence of an arrear, of its amount and of the person who is the defaulter.

5. (1) An arrear may be recovered by any one or more of the following processes, namely:—

- (a) by service on the defaulter of a notice requiring him to pay the arrear at a time and place, and to a person, specified in the notice;
- (b) by attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to the defaulter except, if he is an agriculturist, his implements of husbandry and seed-grain and the cattle actually employed by him in agriculture and, if he is an artisan, his tools;
- (c) by the arrest of the defaulter and his imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding one month;
- (d) by attachment and sale of any immoveable property belonging to the defaulter.

(2) The processes described in sub-section (1) may be used either separately or simultaneously.

6. (1) When any immoveable property is sold under this Regulation for the recovery of an arrear due in respect thereof, the following consequences shall ensue unless an officer empowered in this behalf by a rule under this Regulation has otherwise directed, namely:—

(a) all leases, liens and other incumbrances on the property shall be extinguished, and

(b) all grants or contracts previously made by any person other than the purchaser in respect of the property shall become void as against the purchaser.

(2) When any immoveable property is brought to sale under this Regulation for the recovery of any other sum than an arrear due in respect thereof, the interests of the defaulter alone therein, as those interests existed immediately before the attachment of the property, shall be sold.

7. (1) When proceedings are taken under this Regulation for the recovery of an arrear due, the person against whom they are taken may, if he denies that the arrear or any part thereof is due, pay the same under protest made at the time of payment and signed by him or his agent, and institute a suit in any Civil Court having jurisdiction, as regards the value of the suit, at the head-quarters of the district in which the arrear is alleged to have accrued, for the recovery of the amount which he denies to be due.

(2) In a suit instituted under sub-section (1) the plaintiff may, notwithstanding anything in section 4, give evidence of the amount which he alleges to be due from him.

8. Except as provided by the last foregoing section, no Civil Court shall exercise jurisdiction over any claim connected with, or arising out of, the collection of revenue or any process enforced for the recovery of an arrear.

9. (1) The Local Government may make rules consistent with this Regulation—

- (a) for determining the officers or classes of officers by whom any of the processes described in section 5 may be enforced;
- (b) for regulating the procedure to be followed in enforcing any of those processes;
- (c) prescribing fees for the service or execution of any of those processes; and,
- (d) generally, for the guidance of all persons in matters connected with the enforcement of this Regulation.

(2) In making any rule under sub-section (1) the Local Government may direct that a breach of it shall, in addition to any other consequences ensuing therefrom, be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

10. (1) When a sale of any property under this Regulation for the recovery of an arrear has become absolute, the proceeds thereof shall be applied, in the first place, to the payment of the arrear and of the fees

payable in respect of any processes used for the recovery thereof, and, in the second place, to the payment of any other arrear, or of any sum recoverable as an arrear under this Regulation, which may be due to the Government from the defaulter, and of any fees or expenses payable to or incurred by the Government in respect of any processes used or other measures taken for the recovery of such arrear or sum.

(2) Any balance of the proceeds of the sale which may remain after satisfaction of the claims of the Government under sub-section (1) shall, subject to the directions of any Court with respect to the application thereof, be paid to the defaulter.

II. Where, under any enactment for the time being in force in Upper Burma, any sum is recoverable as an arrear of revenue or as an arrear of land-revenue, it shall be recoverable as an arrear under this Regulation.

12. All revenue collected before the commencement of this Regulation shall be deemed to have been collected in accordance with law.

13. In any proceeding for any of the purposes of this Regulation or of any rule thereunder the officer holding the proceeding may summon persons and enforce their attendance before him, and compel the production of documents, by the means, and, so far as may be, in the manner, provided by the Upper Burma Civil Justice Regulation, 1886, in the case of a Civil Court.

14. This Regulation shall expire on the thirty-first day of December, 1890, unless its operation is extended beyond that date by an order of the Governor-General in Council.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 8th July, 1887.

No. 1111.—The services of Mr. H. P. Peterson, of the Bengal Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam for employment as Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Sylhet and Sessions Judge of Cachar, during the absence on one month and twenty-seven days' privilege leave of Mr. J. Kelleher, C.S.

No. 1118.—The Hon'ble Sir W. Comer Petheram, K.T., Q.C., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for twenty-eight days, with effect from the 25th instant.

No. 1120.—Under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 104, Section 7, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Romesh

Chunder Mitter, B.L., one of the Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to perform the duties of Chief Justice of the said Court, during the absence on privilege leave of the Hon'ble Sir W. Comer Petheram.

PORT BLAIR.

The 7th July, 1887.

No. 545.—APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant P. B. Lindsell, 15th Bengal Cavalry, to be District Superintendent of Police, Port Blair and the Nicobars, *vice* Captain S. H. P. Graves.

PATENTS.

The 4th July, 1887.

No. 853.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 123 of 1886.—Alfred Blackie, of Sidebrook Manor, Wadhurst, in the County of Sussex, England, Gentleman, for improvements in the preparation of emulsions of vegetable, animal and mineral oils, of solid paraffins, waxes and fatty substances and of liquids which are insoluble or but partially or slightly soluble in water.

No. 209 of 1886.—Edward Lennon Cantwell, Civil Engineer of the Town of Calcutta, for an improved machine for husking paddy and cleaning rice, wheat and other descriptions of grain.

No. 15 of 1887.—John Brown Evans, of Mabus, District of Aberdeen, Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, Farmer, at present temporarily residing in the City of London, England, for improvements in apparatus and appliances for straining and fixing fencing and other wires.

No. 85 of 1887.—Christian C. Kauffman, Flour Dealer, residing at 64, Magazine Street, New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, United States of America, for process and apparatus for treating ramie, jute and other fibres.

No. 104 of 1887.—Robert John Shaw, Draper, of Nos. 24 and 26, Dover Road, Folkestone, in the County of Kent, England, for improvements in meatsafes, which improvements are partly applicable to existing meatsafes.

No. 105 of 1887.—William Orr, of 45, West Nile Street, Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, North Britain, Merchant, for improvements in metal fencing, the said improvements being also applicable to other purposes.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th July, 1887.

No. 1218 G.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Maulvi Nawab Jan the title of 'Khan Sahib,' as a personal distinction.

The 7th July, 1887.

No. 1226 G.—The following promotions and transfers are made in the Central India Horse, with effect from the 14th March, 1887, *vice* Major A. H. S. Neill, 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Regiment, deceased:

and Regiment.

Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B., 2nd Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment, to be 2nd-in-Command.

Captain A. Masters, 3rd Squadron Commander, to be 2nd Squadron Commander, *vice* Major H. A. Vincent, transferred to the 1st Regiment.

Lieutenant E. E. Robertson, 4th Squadron Commander, to be 3rd Squadron Commander, *vice* Captain A. Masters.

Lieutenant C. J. B. H. Dressner, Squadron Officer, to be 4th Squadron Commander, *vice* Lieutenant E. E. Robertson.

Lieutenant E. C. B. Cotgrave, Officiating Squadron Officer (on probation), to be Squadron Officer, *vice* Lieutenant C. J. B. H. Dressner.

Lieutenant the Hon'ble H. D. Napier, Officiating Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment (on probation), to be Squadron Officer, *vice* Lieutenant F. C. Grant, transferred to the 1st Regiment.

1st Regiment.

Major H. A. Vincent, 2nd Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment, to be 2nd Squadron Commander, *vice* Colonel M. G. Gerard, C.B., appointed to be 2nd-in-Command in the 2nd Regiment.

Lieutenant J. B. Edwards, Squadron Officer and Adjutant, to be 4th Squadron Commander, *vice* Captain A. G. A. Durand, seconded for employment on the Army Staff.

Lieutenant F. C. Grant, Squadron Officer in the 2nd Regiment, to be Squadron Officer, *vice* Lieutenant J. B. Edwards, promoted.

Lieutenant C. P. Campbell, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant J. B. Edwards, promoted.

No. 1228 G.—Lieutenant H. L. Goodenough, Officiating Wing Officer of the Bhopal Battalion, is appointed to officiate as Squadron Officer in the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, with effect from the date of joining.

No. 1230 G.—In consequence of the transfer to foreign service of Yar Muhammad Khan, the following appointment is made in the Berar

Commission, under Section 4, Rule 4, of the Pay and Acting Allowance Code:

Captain R. V. Garrett, B.S.C., Officiating Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command of the 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1234 G.—The following extract which appeared in the *London Gazette*, dated the 27th May, 1887, is published for general information:

India Office, May 18, 1887.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on—

Her Highness the Maharanee Sunity Devee, of Kuch Behar.

No. 1236 G.—Lieutenant J. Manners Smith, Wing Officer, 1st Battalion, 5th Goorkhas, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Attaché in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 28th June, 1887, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant W. Evans-Gordon, or until further orders.

The 4th July, 1887.

No. 1373 E.—Lala Udho Dass, Munsif of Sibi, is appointed to be Tahsildar of Shahrig (Harnai), *vice* Munshi Sherdil Khan, transferred to Sind, and with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd February, 1887.

Munshi Khub Chand, Sarishtadar in the Office of the Political Agent of Thal-Chotiali, is appointed to officiate as Munsif of Sibi, *vice* Lala Udho Dass, and with effect from the 4th February, 1887.

The 5th July, 1887.

No. 2984 I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Ajmere Courts Regulation, I of 1877, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to appoint the following officers to be respectively Subordinate Judges of the 1st and 2nd Classes, and Munsifs, in the district of Ajmere and Merwara:

To be a Subordinate Judge of the 1st Class.

Mr. H. E. J. Fitzpatrick, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere.

To be a Subordinate Judge of the 2nd Class.

Raja Bahadur Mangal Singh, C.I.E., Honorary Magistrate of Bhinai and Deolia.

To be Munsifs.

Thakur Umed Singh, Istimrardar of Sawar.

Mir Abdul Aziz, Naib Tahsildar of Ajmere.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Simla, the 5th July, 1887.

No. 3570.—The Governor-General in Council has determined to borrow two hundred lakhs of Rupees, being the amount required for the public service.

The following Notification is therefore published :

FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council has resolved to borrow two hundred lakhs of Rupees for the public service in the following manner.

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount in Form A annexed to this Notification, being the form of the notes of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1st May, 1865*, of which Loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1st May, 1865*, will apply to the notes to be now issued.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rs. 2,00,00,000 will be received by the Comptroller-General from this date to noon of Tuesday, the second of August next. Tenders must be in sums of 500 Rupees or multiples of 500 Rupees.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller-General, Calcutta, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed, "*Tender for the Four Per Cent. Loan.*" If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom a letter of allotment may be issued if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.¹

(a) Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an officer in charge of some Public Treasury, or by a cheque drawn in favour of the Comptroller-General on a Bank in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or in favour of the Accountant-General, Bombay, on a Bank in Bombay in respect of tenders received by him, or by² Government promissory notes, standing in the name of or endorsed to the tenderer or the person making the deposit, for not less than one-hundredth, or, if the tender be for less than Five Lakhs of Rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth, part of the tender.

(b) Deposits, not being promissory notes, will, in the case of accepted tenders, be credited proportionally in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender, and will bear interest for the purpose of clause 14 below from the date of the opening of tenders. If any allotment-certificate is not fully taken up, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

(c) Promissory notes deposited in respect of any accepted tender will be held until all the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender are paid up, and will, if the allotment-certificates are not fully taken up, be appropriated by the Government and cancelled.

¹ Tenders made in accordance with these instructions will also be received by the Accountant-General, Bombay, on account of the Comptroller-General, Calcutta, on the 1st August and up to 11 o'clock local time (corresponding with 12 o'clock in Calcutta) on the 2nd August; provided that—

(a) they are delivered personally or by clerk or messenger at his office (where a receipt will be given for them);

(b) they are made on printed Forms, to be obtained at his office or at the Bank of Bombay;

(c) each tender is for not less than Rs. 10,000;

(d) that the deposit is either a promissory note, or a cheque on a Bank in Bombay;

(e) that the amount of the tender is made payable either in Bombay or in Calcutta;

and he will return deposits on non-accepted tenders, and will issue allotment-certificates so far as the tenders are payable in Bombay.

² It is particularly requested that such Promissory Notes may NOT be endorsed to the Comptroller-General.

5. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna : if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.
 6. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas : a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms, as, for example, at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders, will be rejected as null and void.
 7. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller-General, and, before the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.
 8. Tenders will be opened, publicly, by the Comptroller-General at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, at noon (Calcutta time) on Tuesday, the 2nd August next, and those received under the terms of the footnote under clause 4 will be similarly opened by the Accountant-General, Bombay, at 11 o'clock (Bombay time) on the same day ; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 10.
 9. Tenders at the recorded minimum rate, and at rates above the recorded minimum rate, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate ; the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders : provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 350.
 10. To each tenderer (or to his agent) whose tender is accepted in whole or in part, such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued by the Comptroller-General¹ as soon as possible after the 2nd August ; and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted, for general information, at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.
 11. If the allotment made on any tender is less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole of the allotment-certificates (after credit of the deposit under clause 4 (b)) will be made payable upon the 13th September.
- Otherwise the whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three instalments, as follows :
- Instalment I*—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 16th August :
 - Instalment II*—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 13th September :
 - Instalment III*—The balance, payable upon the 18th October :
- and allotment-certificates will be issued for each instalment separately.
- But the whole or any part of any accepted tender may be paid at any time after receipt of the allotment-certificates.
- The words "as near as convenient" refer to the necessity for making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 500.
12. Any allotment-certificate will, on application to the Comptroller-General, be exchanged for an equivalent amount of allotment-certificates of smaller denominations, provided that if any payment (beyond the deposit) is recorded upon the cancelled certificate, it can be taken against, and recorded upon, only one of the certificates issued in exchange.
 13. Payment of any allotment-certificate may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or in any Branch of these Banks, or into any Public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be named in the tender in respect of which it was issued. Receipts for such payments will be given by the Banks of Bengal,

¹ For tenders received by the Accountant-General, Bombay, and payable at Bombay, the Accountant-General, Bombay, will issue the allotment-certificates.

Madras, and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the Officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made, by enfacement upon the relative certificate.

14. (a) When any allotment-certificate is fully paid up, the holder will, on presenting it duly receipted at the place where it was paid, obtain from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, promissory notes of such values as he may desire (each note being in even hundreds and not less than Rs. 500), bearing interest from 1st November, 1887, and he will also receive interest at 4 per cent. per annum from the dates on which he may have made payment till the last day of October, 1887.

(b) Or he may, at his option, by paying interest at the said rate from 1st May, 1887, to the dates on which he may have made payment, obtain promissory notes as above, bearing interest from 1st May, 1887.

15. The holder of a paid-up allotment-certificate may also, on special application, obtain promissory notes with coupons attached, or stock certificates (Form B) with coupons attached, and payable to bearer, in accordance with the Loan Notification of this Department, dated 27th June, 1881 (*i.e.*, *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1881*, forming part of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1st May, 1865*). In such cases the first coupon issued will be that which falls due on 1st May, 1888.

FORM A OF PROMISSORY NOTE—(see Clause 2).

Fort William, the

Promissory Note
No.

Government Rupees

at 4 per cent.
of 1st May, 1865.

The Governor-General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from the sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred as a loan to the Secretary of State in Council for India, and does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council, to repay the said loan, by paying the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred to the said his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, on demand, at the General Treasury at Fort William, after the expiration of Three Months' Notice of Payment, to be given by the Governor-General of India in Council, in the *Government Gazette*, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred from the at the rate of four per cent. per annum, by half-yearly payments, at the General Treasury at Fort William, to the said his Executors or Administrators, or his or their Order, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of this note) all further interest shall cease.

FORM B OF COUPONED CERTIFICATE—(see Clause 15).

India Four Per Cent. Rupee Loan, 1865.

Redeemable at any time after three months' notice in the "Gazette of India."
Certificate

Rs.

No.

This is to certify that the bearer of this Certificate is entitled, under the Notification of the Government of India of the 27th June, 1881, to Government Rupees India Four Per Cent. Rupee Loan, 1865, payable Three Months after Notice, which may be published in the *Gazette of India* at any time.

No.

Rs.

CALCUTTA,

The

The coupons attached to this Certificate, as well as the principal sum herein named, are payable to bearer at the Government Treasury at Calcutta only.

FORM C OF TENDER—(see Clause 4).

I, A. B., hereby tender for Rupees (X) of *The Four Per Cent. Loan*, advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, dated the 5th July, 1887, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees (Y) Annas (Z) for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt** for Rupees (XX), and engage, if my offer be accepted, to

* Or Cheque or Government promissory Note. pay to the account of the Government at the Bank of †

† Here enter the name of Bank, Branch Bank, or Treasury. Bank of † (or at the † Branch of the ; or into the Public Treasury at† , as the case may be) —

The first instalment, not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before 16th August, 1887.

The second instalment, not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before 13th September, 1887.

The balance, on or before 18th October, 1887.

Or, if the amount allotted to me be less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole amount on or before 13th September, 1887.

‡ Here insert C. D.'s address, which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if A. B. does not reside in India, or, if residing in India, he wishes the allotment communicated to an agent.

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to C. D. at ‡

NOTE (1).—A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per centum, not the premium or discount: thus, "One hundred and two" or "One hundred" or "Ninety-nine"; not "Two per cent. premium" or "Par" or "One per cent. discount."

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

J. WESTLAND,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMPTROLLER-GENERAL.

The Comptroller-General requests the attention of tenderers to the following arrangements:

Filling up Tenders.

(1) They are requested to use only the printed forms of tender, which will be available at his Office and at the Currency Office, on application to the Durwan on duty,—at all the Provincial Account Offices, and at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay; and will also be supplied to the principal Treasuries.

(2) If the deposit is in the form of Promissory Notes, or of Currency Notes, their number should be quoted in detail in the tender.

Presentation of Tenders.

(3) For all tenders presented to him in his Office upon the last fixed day, or the two days preceding it, he will give the bearer a receipt bearing a number, and initialled by himself or an assistant specially deputed for the purpose. The Accountant-General, Bombay, will do likewise in respect of tenders presented to him under the note to clause 4 of the Government Notification.

Return of deposit in case of non-acceptance.

(4) The reverse of this receipt is a form in which, in the event of the tender not being accepted, the tenderer may give to the Comptroller-General or Accountant-General, Bombay, a receipt for the deposit accompanying it. This form should on the third day after the opening of the tenders be filled up, signed with the same signature as the tender, and be presented at the Office of the Comptroller-General or Accountant-General, Bombay. The deposit will then be returned to the bearer in exchange for the receipt.

(5) Deposit upon tenders presented personally, as described in No. (3) above, will be returned only in this way, and will not be sent by post or otherwise. Deposits upon other unsuccessful tenders will be returned by post or by the hands of a clerk.

Accepted Tenders.

(6) The Comptroller-General, and in a few cases the Accountant-General, Bombay, will issue allotment-certificates to successful tenderers. These certificates will be for the following amounts:—Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 2,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 20,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000, making up the full value accepted; and the deposit on the tender will be divided proportionately among them; they will be, substantially, of the following form:

This is to certify that, in accordance with the terms of Notification No. 3570, dated 5th July, 1887 (Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated 5th July, 1887), the above-named tenderer has engaged to take up Rs. 2,000 of the 4 Per Cent. Loan of 1st May, 1865, at the rate above mentioned, on or before , and that on the said payment being completed, he is entitled on endorsing and delivering up this certificate to receive a promissory note or notes or stock certificate of the Government of India for Rs. 2,000, bearing interest from

CALCUTTA,

5th July, 1887.

E. F. T. ATKINSON,

Offg. Comptroller and Auditor General.

Lieutenant Harley McAlpine Johnston, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Squadron Officer, 15th Bengal Cavalry. Dated 6th December, 1885.

Lieutenant John Kelso Tod, Royal Irish Fusiliers, officiating Squadron Officer, 7th Bengal Cavalry. Dated 17th December, 1885.

No. 503.—The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted to the Madras Staff Corps, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India:

Lieutenant F. M. Shadwell, York and Lancaster Regiment.

Lieutenant C. D. Sandford, York and Lancaster Regiment.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 504.—Mr. Charles Edward Kirkpatrick to be Captain, *vice* Captain O. B. Lawler, deceased.

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 505.—Mr. Thomas Corbett to be Captain, to complete the establishment.

3rd Punjab (North-Western Railway) Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 506.—In G. G. O. No. 445 of 1886, for "Lieutenant-Colonel William Arthur James Wallace," read "Colonel William Arthur James Wallace."

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 507.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the date on which he is struck off duty:

Lieutenant O. B. S. F. Shore, Bengal S. C., 18th Bengal Lancers, (p. a.) for 304 days. Pension service,—6th year, commenced 10th May, 1887.

No. 508.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Heaviside, R.E., (m. c.) for four months.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Sparks, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for one month.

Major L. T. Bishop, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for four months.

Captain St. J. F. Michell, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for three months.

No. 509.—Sub-Conductor D. Kirk, Permanent-way Inspector, Sind-Sagar State Railway, Public Works Department, is granted leave within Indian limits (m. c.) for sixty-one days, in extension of that allowed in G. G. O. No. 387 of 1887.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 510.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 13th May, 1887, page 2642.

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 13th May, 1887.

* * * * *

Staff.—Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel W. Luckhardt, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. Dated 14th May, 1887.

"London Gazette," dated the 7th June, 1887, pages 3086 and 3087.

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 7th June, 1887.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

Deputy-Commissary and Honorary-Captain James Wright, Bombay Establishment, has been granted the honorary rank of Major on retirement. Dated 10th March, 1887.

The undermentioned officers, Bombay Establishment, have been granted the honorary rank of Captain:

Deputy Assistant-Commissary and Honorary-Lieutenant Louis Kennedy, on retirement. Dated 31st March, 1887.

Deputy-Commissary and Honorary-Lieutenant Festus Christopher Ward. Dated 10th March, 1887.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary Robert Richardson, Bombay Establishment, has been granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 10th March, 1887.

INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

Colonel Henry Ellborough Dyneley, Madras Cavalry, has been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 23rd May, 1887.

PENSIONS.

No. 511.—Honorary-Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant-Commissary Thomas Lee, Commissariat Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 512.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors, 6th July, 1887.

Captain Francis Grant Maltby.

Captain Henry Doveton Hutchinson.

No. 513.—In G. G. O. No. 450 of 1887, opposite the name of Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. F. Codrington, for "Bengal S. C.," read "Bombay S. C."

NATIVE ARMY.

19th Bengal Infantry.

No. 514.—Havildar Panjáb Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Sant Singh, transferred to the 35th Bengal Infantry, with effect from the 20th April, 1887.

32nd Bengal Infantry.

No. 515.—Jemadar Harí Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Jhanda Singh, transferred to the 34th Bengal Infantry, with effect from the 20th April, 1887.

Jemadar Jagat Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Basant Singh, invalided, with effect from the 1st May, 1887.

Havildar Ghail Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Harf Singh, promoted;

Havildar Jawahir Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Miha Singh, transferred to the 34th Bengal Infantry;

Havildar Ishar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Asa Singh, transferred to the 34th Bengal Infantry,—

With effect from the 20th April, 1887.

Havildar Sant Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Jagat Singh, promoted, with effect from the 1st May, 1887.

37th Bengal Infantry.

No. 516.—Jemadar Bainta, from the 20th Bengal Infantry to be Subadar;

Color-Havildar Gopala, from the 24th Bengal Infantry to be Jemadar;

Havildar Dalip Singh, from the 24th Bengal Infantry to be Jemadar;

Havildar Gokal, from the 24th Bengal Infantry to be Jemadar,—

With effect from the 20th April, 1887, on the formation of the regiment.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 517.—Lieutenant-Colonel David Adamson, Bengal S. C., has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 10th May, 1887, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 518.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit No. 2768, Havildar Sünáth Singh, 18th Bengal Infantry, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry, in having, on the 27th February, 1887, with a small party of eleven rank and file, attacked, defeated and dispersed a body of over 200 dacoits, at Taung-dwin-Gyaung, in the Chindwin district, Upper Burma.

No. 519.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit Havildar Mangal Singh, 27th Bengal Infantry, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry on the 14th December, 1886, at the attack on the Moung-wet Stockade, Upper Burma, on which occasion, Lieutenant Reid of the same regiment having fallen wounded, he quitted cover and ran forward to the aid of that officer, and remained with him, exposed to a heavy fire from the enemy, until further assistance arrived.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 520.—The undermentioned officers are appointed to the Military Works Department as Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, temporary, with effect from the dates specified:

Lieutenant J. A. Gibbon, R.E.,—8th January, 1887.

Lieutenant O. H. Stoehr, R.E.,—11th February, 1887.

Lieutenant C. R. Stevens, R.E.,—11th February, 1887.

Lieutenant R. J. Mackenzie, R.E.,—7th March, 1887.

Lieutenant A. C. deL. Joly, R.E.,—16th March, 1887.

Lieutenant F. M. Medlicott, R.E.,—19th March, 1887.

Lieutenant T. B. Moore, R.E.,—19th March, 1887.

Lieutenant P. H. duP. Casgrain, R.E.,—26th March, 1887.

Lieutenant A. L. Schreiber, R.E.,—29th March, 1887.

Lieutenant H. C. Nanton, R.E.,—29th April, 1887.

Lieutenant A. L. Swainson, R.E.,—3rd May, 1887.

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Lieut.-Colonel*,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 8th July, 1887.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 2nd and the 8th July, 1887:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Royal Irish Fusiliers	Major J. Gordon	14th June, 1887	Cherat	Intestate.	
Royal Engineers	Captain J. C. Addison	22nd June, 1887	Hoshangabad.		

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Lieut.-Colonel*,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd July, 1887.

No. 216.—The services of Mr. G. V. Martyn, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, are on return from furlough placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways.

The 5th July, 1887.

No. 217.—The undermentioned officers, lately employed on the Godhra-Rutlam Railway Survey, are posted as follows:

To Establishment under Director-General of Railways,—

Mr. E. G. J. McCudden, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

Mr. W. Slane, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.

No. 218.—Messrs. F. Lang and J. E. Dallas, Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade, State Railways, are promoted to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from 1st August, 1886.

The 6th July, 1887.

No. 219.—That portion of Public Works Department Notification No. 125, dated 22nd April, 1887, relating to the transfer of Mr. W. H. King, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, from Beluchistan to Burma, is cancelled.

No. 220.—The following temporary transfers are ordered:

Mr. E. J. Rumsby, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, from Burma to Central Provinces.
Mr. W. G. Newton, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, from the Central Provinces to Burma.

No. 221.—Mr. G. W. Sweet is permanently appointed to the Accounts Branch, in the rank of Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade.

No. 222.—Mr. T. H. Wright is permanently appointed to the Accounts Branch, in the rank of Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade.

No. 223.—The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Accounts Branch:

Names.	From	To
Mr. F. W. Eicke	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, temporary rank.	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade.
Mr. C. E. Ross	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, temporary rank.	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade.

The 8th July, 1887.

No. 224.—Mr. R. R. Dease, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, lately employed on the Godhra-Rutlam Railway Survey, is retransferred to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 225.—The services of Mr. W. E. Hartt, Class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, are on his return from furlough placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 29. }

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1887.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor-General's Council assented to by the Governor-General:—

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PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of His Excellency the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22:—

The Inland Bonded Warehouses Bill, 1887.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 13th July, 1887.

SUPPLEMENT No. 29.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MEDICAL.

Simla, the 15th July, 1887.

No. 381.—The services of Deputy Surgeon-General W. Walker, M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the afternoon of the 5th instant.

POLICE.

The 15th July, 1887.

No. 250.—Mr. J. G. J. Duff, Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces, is confirmed in that appointment.

No. 251.—Mr. Theodore Cumberlege Fenton is appointed to be Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces, sub. *pro tem*.

PATENTS.

The 11th July, 1887.

No. 884.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of

the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 230 of 1886.—William Oliver, of Albert House, Canonbury, London, England, Engineer, for an improved method of administering Faradic or Galvanic electricity combined with an advertising apparatus.

No. 32 of 1887.—Andrew Howatson, of 7, Lavender Hill, Surrey, England, Civil Engineer, for improved methods of arranging plates or appliances in vessels used for separating solid impurities from water or other liquids.

No. 64 of 1887.—James Whittall, of 9, Fenchurch Avenue in the City of London, and Kingdom of England, Merchant, for an improved solution or electrolyte for primary electric batteries.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL
DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 14th July, 1887.

No. 379—86-22 S.—Mr. P. N. Bose, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three weeks, with effect from the 18th instant.

EXHIBITIONS.

The 15th July, 1887.

No. 540—40-12 Ex.—Mr. J. Wood-Mason, Officiating Superintendent of the Indian Museum, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the date on which Dr. J. Anderson retired from the service.

FORESTS.

The 13th July, 1887.

No. 602 F.—Mr. B. Ribbentrop, Officiating Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 2nd August, 1887.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th July, 1887.

No. 1246 G.—Lieutenant C. H. Dawson, Wing Officer and Officiating Adjutant of the Meywar Bhil Corps, is appointed to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel E. Temple, or until further orders.

This Notification supersedes that portion of Foreign Department Notification, No. 1103 G., dated the 17th June, 1887, relating to Lieutenant Dawson's appointment.

The 13th July, 1887.

No. 1272 G.—The services of Surgeon A. R. W. Sedgfield, Medical Officer of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, and of the Goona Political Agency, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 1276 G.—Surgeon C. G. W. Lowdell, Officiating Medical Officer of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, and of the Western Malwa Political Agency, is appointed temporarily to be Medical Officer of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, and of the Goona Political Agency, with effect from the date of joining, *vice* Surgeon A. R. W. Sedgfield, whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

No. 1278 G.—Surgeon R. Shore, M.D., Officiating Medical Officer of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, and of the Western Malwa Political

Agency, *vice* Surgeon C. G. W. Lowdell, appointed temporarily to the 1st Regiment, or until further orders.

The 14th July, 1887.

No. 1283 G.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. W. F. Halliday as in temporary charge of the Consular Agency for the United States of America at Akyab.

No. 1287 G.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. E. Fayolle as in temporary charge of the Vice-Consulate for France at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. C. A. Pernet.

The 15th July, 1887.

No. 1299 G.—Captain A. M. Muir, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, and temporarily employed on Boundary duty in Central India, is appointed to be a Political Assistant of the 1st Class, sub. *pro tem.*, and is posted as Cantonment Magistrate in Nasirabad, with effect from the 12th May, 1887.

H. M. DURAND,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND
COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 15th July, 1887.

No. 3809.—Mr. J. C. E. Branson, Assistant Accountant-General, Madras, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties before noon on the 6th July, 1887.

CODES.

The 12th July, 1887.

No. 3685.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

PAGE 17.

Section 28.

Cancel the correction made in Finance Department No. 348, dated 25th January, 1887 (Addendum No. 176), and add the following at the end of the Section as it originally stood:

"The resignation of the service by a Judge of a High Court may not be accepted unless his resignation of his office is at the same time tendered and accepted."

PAGE 18.

Section 29.

Rule 1 (a).

Clause 4.

Prefix the following to this Clause:

"A Covenanted Civil Servant, who wishes to retire from the service while on leave in Europe, must submit his application to the Secretary of State."

J. WESTLAND,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 15th July, 1887.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 521.—ARMY STAFF—

Major E. M. Alexander, Seaforth Highlanders, to be Inspector of Gymnasia in India, *vice* Major S. W. Tyndall, whose tenure of appointment has expired. Dated 29th June, 1887.

No. 522.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

5th Infantry.

Captain E. W. St. G. Welchman, Wing Officer, and Infantry, to be Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Captain Sorell, transferred to the 6th Infantry. Dated 1st July, 1887.

6th Infantry.

Major J. N. S. Kirkwood, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, *vice* Colonel H. A. Justice, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 1st July, 1887.
Captain F. S. Sorell, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, sub. *pro tem.*, 5th Infantry, to be Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Major Kirkwood. Dated 1st July, 1887.

No. 523.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Captain K. S. Dunsterville, R.A., Ordnance Officer, 2nd Class, *additional*, is confirmed in that appointment;

Major C. A. Empson, R.A., Ordnance Officer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, to be Ordnance Officer, 2nd Class, *additional*,—

with effect from the 29th June, 1887, *vice* Captain R. J. Bevan, R.A., Ordnance Officer, 2nd Class, resigned.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 524.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant George Alan Robertson, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, officiating Squadron Officer, 15th Bengal Cavalry,—18th December, 1885.

Lieutenant Streyntsham Robert Master, East Surrey Regiment, Wing Officer, 2nd Battalion, 1st Goorkha Regiment,—31st December, 1885.

Lieutenant Wilfred Ironside Ryder, Suffolk Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Battalion, 1st Goorkha Regiment,—12th April, 1886.

Lieutenant Alexander Lumsdaine Lindesay, West Riding Regiment, Wing Officer, 24th Bengal Infantry,—24th May, 1886.

Lieutenant Harry Davis Watson, Dorsetshire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 1st Battalion, 1st Goorkha Regiment,—2nd June, 1886.

No. 525.—The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to

the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant Robert Alexander Carruthers, Devonshire Regiment, Squadron Officer, 11th Bengal Lancers,—8th November, 1885.
Lieutenant Gerhardt L'Honneux Sanders, South Yorkshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 19th Bengal Infantry,—22nd November, 1885.

Lieutenant William Lockhart Maxwell, Royal Munster Fusiliers, officiating Squadron Officer, 7th Bengal Cavalry,—30th November, 1885.

No. 526.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 400 of 1887, Lieutenant R. G. Burton, 1st West India Regiment, is posted to the Bengal instead of to the Madras Staff Corps.

No. 527.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Major R. A. Sargeant, R.E., to be officiating Commandant, *vice* Major G. F. O. Boughey, R.E., on furlough.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 528.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date on which he is struck off duty:

Colonel F. Knowles, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for one year. Pension service,—30th year, commenced 13th August, 1886.

No. 529.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. S. Jackson, General List, Infantry, (p. a.) to 16th October, 1887.

Surgeon-Major J. O'Brien, M.D., (m. c.) for four months.

Surgeon-Major H. Johnstone, M.D., (p. a.) for three months.

Assistant-Apothecary C. J. Maher, (m. c.) for three months.

No. 530.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Hammond, V.C., Bengal S. C., is granted an extension of leave out of India (p. a.) from the 5th to the 9th November, 1886. Pension service,—26th year, commenced 3rd September, 1886.

No. 531.—Lieutenant H. V. Biggs, R.E., Military Works Department, is granted leave in India, (m. c.) for thirty days, under rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868, in extension of that allowed in Bombay G. O. C. C. No. 93 of 1887.

JUDICIAL.

No. 532.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 133 of the Army Act, 1881, the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to set apart the undermentioned buildings or parts of buildings, at the station named below, as part of the military prison at that station, and hereby declares the same to be part of such military prison, namely,—

Jhansi.—The separate ward for male patients in the north-west corner of the station hospital for British troops.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No 533.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 14th June, 1887, page 3220.

INDIA OFFICE,
14th June, 1887.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Charles Marsh Keighley. Dated 3rd April, 1887.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant James Cecil Balfour Craster. Dated 1st April, 1887.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in the Army John Mackie Stewart. Dated 1st April, 1887.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in the Army Henry Russell Wintle. Dated 1st April, 1887.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in the Army Frederick Augustus Buckley. Dated 12th April, 1887.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel in the Army Edwin Venour. Dated 21st April, 1887.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeons to be Surgeons-Major. Dated 31st March, 1887.

George Spiers Alexander Ranking, M.D.
Robert Davidson Murray.
Dennis Wood Deane Comins.
Patrick Fenelon O'Connor.
James Moran, M.D.
William Beatson.
William Allason Simmonds.
Roderick Macrae.
Thomas Elwood Lindesay Bate.
Shibram Borah.

PENSIONS.

No. 534.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

First Grade Senior Apothecary Jeremiah Francis Mills is transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 535.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :

To be Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Kilgour, Madras S. C.,—11th July, 1887.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.

Captain Frederick Robertson Ditmas,—10th July, 1887.

Captain Philip Herman Wallerstein,—13th July, 1887.

Captain and Brevet-Major George Hambley Elliott,—13th July, 1887.

NATIVE ARMY.

29th Bengal Infantry.

No. 536.—Jemadar Bajjar Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Bogár to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Níamat Khán, dismissed the service, with effect from the 15th June, 1887.

31st Bengal Infantry.

No. 537.—Havildar Léhna Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Hazúra Singh, transferred to the 36th Bengal Infantry, with effect from the 20th April, 1887.

35th Bengal Infantry.

No. 538.—Jemadar Dhan Singh, from the Burma Police, to be Jemadar, with effect from the 29th April, 1887.

37th Bengal Infantry.

No. 539.—Subadar Kánh Singh, from the 2nd Sikh Infantry, to be Subadar-Major ; Jemadar Diála, from the 2nd Sikh Infantry, to be Subadar ; Havildar Bakhshi, from the 2nd Sikh Infantry, to be Jemadar,—with effect from the 20th April, 1887, on the formation of the regiment.

2nd Battalion, 3rd Goorkha Regiment.

No. 540.—Jemadar Uchap Singh Rawat, from the 1st Battalion, to be Subadar ; Havildar Attar Singh Pawar, from the 1st Battalion, to be Jemadar ; Havildar Chandar Singh Rawat, from the 1st Battalion, to be Jemadar,—with effect from the 20th April, 1887.

No. 541.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—

Sergeant William Watson to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from 2nd March, 1887, *vice* Ansell Samuel McDowell, deceased.

Sergeants Thomas Fisher and George Hill to be Sub-Conductors, *supernumerary*, with effect from the 10th May, 1887.

Sergeant John Hill to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 10th May, 1887, *vice* Mallock Hanley, retired.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 542.—Second Grade Assistant-Apothecary Edward Mitchell, Subordinate Medical Department, is permitted to resign the service.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 543.—Captain B. Briscoe, Bengal S. C., has been placed on temporary half pay, with effect from the 11th July, 1887.

No. 544.—Brigade-Surgeon Charles Edwin Raddock is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 6th August, 1887, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 545.—The retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. deKantzow, notified in G. G. O. No. 481 of 1887, is cancelled.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Behar Light Horse.

No. 546.—Honorary-Colonel Sir A. Rivers Thompson, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., resigns his commission

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 547.—The following appointment is made:

Lieutenant H. L. C. H. Stafford, R.E., to be an Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, permanent.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

DISMISSALS.

No. 38.—Mr. E. J. Thorley, Clerk, Indian Marine, is dismissed the service,—19th May, 1887.

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Lieut.-Colonel*,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 15th July, 1887.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 25th June and the 15th July, 1887.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
William Greenlaw Forbes. (a)	Lieutenant	South Staffordshire Regiment (Probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps).	21st April, 1886.	No will found.	R. 21 a. 12 p. 7		
A. L. S. Ogilvie (b)	Lieutenant	Bengal Staff Corps.	1st April, 1887.	Intestate ...	962 6 9	...	14th September, 1887.

(a) *Nephew of him—*
Father—Colonel J. G. Forbes, R.E., Public Works Department (on leave in England).
(b) *Widow—Mrs. Annie Ogilvie.*
Mother—Mrs. Ogilvie,
Address—4, Marlborough Street, Bath, England.

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Lieut.-Colonel*,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th July, 1887.

No. 226.—Mr. H. Humfress, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces, is transferred temporarily to Beluchistan.

The 13th July, 1887.

No. 227.—Major S. L. Jacob, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, during the absence on privilege leave of Major J. W. Ottley, R.E., or until further orders.

No. 228.—Mr. C. F. Tufnell, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank*, Punjab, temporarily employed in the Simla Imperial Circle, is retransferred to the Punjab on expiry of the privilege leave granted him, with effect from the 1st July, 1887.

No. 229.—Mr. H. A. S. Fenner, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank*, is

promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *special*, with effect from the 28th March, 1887.

This cancels Public Works Notification No. 198, dated 14th June, 1887.

The 14th July, 1887.

No. 231.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 229, dated 27th August, 1885, Mr. L. R. Fraser, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is retransferred to Bengal.

TELEGRAPH.

The 14th July, 1887.

No. 230.—Mr. R. L. D. Gompertz, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent, 5th Grade, with effect from 14th June, 1887, during the absence on furlough of Mr. J. L. Ovens, or until further orders.

R. C. B. PEMBERTON, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 30.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1887.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor-General's Council assented to by the Governor-General:—

Nothing for Publication.

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Nothing for Publication.

PART VI.—Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor-General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

Nothing for Publication.

SUPPLEMENT No. 30.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC Books.

Simla, the 19th July, 1887.

No. 980.—The following Declaration prolonging the duration of the Anglo-Italian Copyright Convention of the 30th November, 1860, until the International Copyright Convention signed at Berne on the 9th September, 1886, comes into force is published for general information:

Declaration for prolonging the Duration of the Copyright Convention between Her Majesty and the King of Italy of the 30th November, 1860, till the International Copyright Convention signed at Berne, September 9, 1886, comes into force.

(Signed at London, December 28, 1886.)

Whereas the Copyright Convention between Great Britain and Italy of the 30th November, 1860, would cease to be in force on the 31st December, 1886, and the two Governments having recognized the utility of prolonging its duration, the Undersigned, duly authorized to this effect, have agreed to declare as follows:

The Copyright Convention between Great Britain and Italy of the 30th November, 1860, will continue to remain in force until the Convention for the creation of an

La Convenzione sulla proprietà letteraria ed artistica del 30 Novembre, 1860, fra la Gran Bretagna e l'Italia spirando il 31 Dicembre, 1886, ed i due Governi avendo riconosciuto l'utilità di prorogarla, i Sottoscritti, debitamente a ciò autorizzati, convennero di fare la seguente dichiarazione:

La Convenzione sulla proprietà letteraria ed artistica del 30 Novembre, 1860, fra la Gran Bretagna e l'Italia continuerà a rimanere in vigore fino al giorno in cui

International Union for the protection of literary and artistic works, which was signed at Berne on the 9th September, 1886, by the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Italy, and other States, shall come into effect.

In faith of which they have signed the present Declaration, made in duplicate, and have affixed their seals.

Done at London on the 28th day of December, 1886.

diverrà esecutiva la Convenzione per la formazione di un Unione Internazionale per la protezione della proprietà letteraria ed artistica, che fu firmata a Berna il 9 Settembre, 1886, dai Plenipotenziarii della Gran Bretagna, Italia, ed altri Stati.

In fede di che, essi hanno firmato la presente Dichiarazione, in doppio originale, e vi hanno apposto i loro sigilli.

Fatto a Londra, il 28 Dicembre, 1886.

(L.S.) IDDESLEIGH.

(L.S.) CORTI.

MEDICAL.

The 20th July, 1887.

No. 390.—The services of Surgeon A. R. W. Sedgefield, Medical Officer of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, and of the Goona Political Agency, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

PATENTS.

The 18th July, 1887.

No. 915.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 52 of 1887.—Thomas Fraser Peppé, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Shahabad, Arrah, Bengal, for preparing for reeling Tussar and other wild silk cocoons found in India and elsewhere, for twisting and reeling the same into thread direct from the cocoon or after having been previously reeled.

No. 53 of 1887.—Rudston Calverley Brown and Richard Wybrants Coryton, Indigo Planters in the District of Tirhoot in the Presidency of Bengal, India, for stretching and adjusting the sheet in Indigo Presses.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—FORESTS.

Simla, the 22nd July, 1887.

No. 642 F.—Consequent on the grant of furlough to Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. van Someren,

General List, Infantry, Conservator of Forests of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) Grade in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the following promotions are made, with effect from the date on which Lieutenant-Colonel van Someren may avail himself of the leave in question, and until further orders:

Mr. E. P. Popert, Conservator of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) Grade, Pegu Circle, Burma, to continue to officiate in the 2nd Grade of Conservators (*vide* Notification No. 559F, dated 24th June, 1887).

Mr. E. P. Dansey, Deputy Conservator of the 4th Grade in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Assistant Inspector-General of Forests and Superintendent of Working-Plans, to officiate in the 3rd Grade of Conservators, and to have charge of the Forest Department in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Mr. E. E. Fernandez, Officiating Deputy Director of the Forest School at Dehra Dún, to be Assistant Inspector-General of Forests and Superintendent of Working-Plans.

Mr. A. Smythies, B.A., Deputy Conservator of the 4th (officiating 3rd) Grade in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to officiate as Deputy Director of the Forest School.

E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 18th July, 1887.

No. 1321 G.—Major D. Robertson, Officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, is posted as First Assistant and Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the date of joining.

No. 1323 G.—Mr. L. W. King, C.S., Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is posted as Assistant to the Resident in Mysore and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, with effect from the 8th July, 1887.

The 22nd July, 1887.

No. 1341 G.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the

appointment of Mr. V. T. Clauset as Consular Agent for Italy at Madras.

The 20th July, 1887.

No. 3333 I.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Nawab Sir Ali Kadr Bahadur of Murshidabad, K.C.I.E., the honorific title of 'Ihtisham-ul-Mulk Rais-ud-Daula Amir-ul-Umara Mahabat Jang.'

No. 1492 E.—The following Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation between Her Majesty and His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar is published for general information:

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

Signed at Zanzibar, April 30th, 1886.

[Ratifications exchanged at Zanzibar, August 17, 1886.]

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Highness the Seyyid Barghash bin Saeed, Sultan of Zanzibar, being desirous to confirm and strengthen the friendly relations which now subsist between the two countries, and to promote and extend their commercial relations, have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, Sir John Kirk, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Her Britannic Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Zanzibar;

And His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar, his Chief Secretary Mohammed bin Salim bin Mohammed el Mauli;

Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be perpetual peace and amity between the two High Contracting Parties and their subjects.

ARTICLE II.

Subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall enjoy, immediately and unconditionally, throughout the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar, with respect to commerce, shipping, and the exercise of trade, as in every other respect, all the rights, privileges, immunities, advantages, and protection of whatsoever nature, which are, or hereafter may be, enjoyed by or accorded to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

They shall more especially not be liable to other or more onerous duties, imposts, restrictions, or obligations, of whatever description, than those to which subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation now are, or hereafter may be, subjected.

The rights of the most favoured nation shall also be accorded to subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar within the territories of Her Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLE III.

The High Contracting Parties acknowledge the right of appointing Consular officers to reside in each other's dominions, wherever this may be deemed to be desirable in the interest of commerce or otherwise, and such Consular officers, together with their Assistants and those in their service, shall enjoy, with regard to their persons and houses, and also in the exercise of their official duties, in addition to the rights herein stipulated, the same honours and privileges as are, or in future shall be, enjoyed by Consular officers of the most favoured nation. In event of a riot or other disturbance of the public peace, His Highness the Sultan shall provide the British Consular officers, at their request, with a guard in order to guarantee their safety and the inviolability of the Consular office and dwelling, and shall, at the request of a British Consular officer, place the police force at his disposal to assist in effecting arrests or in the execution of his official duties.

ARTICLE IV.

There shall be perfect freedom of commerce and navigation between the High Contracting Parties; each shall allow the subjects of the other to enter all ports, creeks, and rivers, with their vessels and cargoes, also to travel, reside, pursue commerce and trade, whether wholesale or retail, in each other's dominions, and therein to hire, purchase, and possess houses, warehouses, shops, stores, and lands. British subjects shall everywhere be freely permitted, whether personally or by agent, to bargain for, buy, barter, and sell all kinds of goods, articles of import or native production, whether intended for sale within the dominions of His Highness or for export, and to arrange with the owner or his agent regarding the price of all such goods and produce, without interference of any sort on the part of the authorities of His Highness.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar binds himself not to allow or recognize the establishment of any kind of monopoly or exclusive privilege of trade within his dominions to any Government, Association, or individual.

ARTICLE V.

Subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall be permitted, throughout the dominions of His Highness the Sultan, to acquire, by gift, purchase, intestate succession, or under will, or in any other legal manner, land, houses, and property of every description, whether movable or immovable; to possess the same; and freely to dispose thereof by sale, barter, donation, will, or otherwise.

ARTICLE VI.

With a view to facilitate commerce and for the purpose of regulating and securing the revenue which His Highness the Sultan now derives from the customs and other duties levied on foreign merchandize and on inland produce, the following Regulations contained in Articles VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, and XII have been agreed upon.

ARTICLE VII.

His Highness the Sultan shall be permitted to levy a duty of entry not exceeding 5 per cent. on the value of all goods and merchandize.

of whatever description, imported by sea from foreign countries, and landed at any port in the islands or on the coast of the mainland of Africa within the dominions of His Highness. This duty shall be paid at that port in His Highness' dominions where the goods are first landed, and on payment thereof such goods shall thereafter be exempt, within the Zanzibar dominions, from all other customs duties or taxes levied by or on behalf of the Government of His Highness the Sultan, by whatever names these may be designated, and no higher import duty shall be claimed from British subjects than that which is paid by subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

This duty once paid shall cover, from all other charges on the part of His Highness the Sultan, goods of whatever description coming from foreign countries by sea, whether these are intended for local consumption or for transmission elsewhere, in bulk or otherwise, and whether they remain in the state in which they are imported or have been manufactured.

Spirits and spirituous liquors of all kinds imported into the dominions of His Highness the Sultan from abroad shall be subject to an entry or import duty of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. Beer and wines containing less than 20 per cent. by volume of alcohol are not to be considered or classed as spirituous liquors within the meaning of this Article. These latter, therefore, remain subject to the common entry duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

There shall, however, be exempted from payment of all duty the following, namely:

1. All goods and merchandize which, being destined for a foreign port, are transhipped from one vessel to another in any of the ports of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar, or which have been for this purpose provisionally landed and deposited in any of the Zanzibar custom-houses to await the arrival of a vessel in which to be reshipped abroad. But goods and merchandize so landed shall be exempted only provided that the consignee or his agent shall have, on the arrival of the ship, handed over the said goods to be kept under Customs seal, and declared them as landed for transshipment, designating at the same time the foreign port of destination, and also provided that the said goods are actually shipped for the same foreign port as originally declared, within a period not exceeding six months after their first landing, and without having in the interval changed owners.

2. All goods and merchandize which, not being consigned to a port within the dominions of the Sultan, have been inadvertently landed, provided that such goods and merchandize are reshipped on board of the same vessel and therein are transported abroad. Should, however, such goods or merchandize here spoken of be opened or removed from the custody of the Customs authorities, the full duty shall then be payable on the same.

3. Coals, naval provisions, stores and fittings, the property of Her Majesty's Government, landed in the dominions of His Highness for the use of the ships of Her Majesty's navy.

4. All goods and merchandize transhipped or landed for the repair of damage caused by stress of weather or other disasters at sea,

provided the cargo so discharged shall be reshipped and taken away on board of the same vessel, or if the latter shall have been condemned, or her departure delayed, in any other.

5. Machines and implements for agricultural purposes, also all materials destined for the construction and maintenance of roads, tramways, or railroads, and generally all means of conveyance certified by the attestation of a British Consular officer resident in Zanzibar dominions to be destined for countries inland and west of His Highness' dominions.

ARTICLE VIII.

His Highness the Sultan is further permitted to levy a special export duty, but only on the articles and to the amount hereafter stated, on such merchandize and native products coming from his own dominions, or from the interior of Africa, as are included in the annexed Tariff.

This special duty to be levied by and on behalf of His Highness the Sultan shall be paid (if such has not been previously done) at all events previous to the shipment of these articles out of the dominions of His Highness the Sultan. No distinction shall be made whether the said goods and native produce have their origin within the dominions of His Highness the Sultan, or come from districts of the African Continent beyond His Highness' frontiers.

But if the special duty on goods and produce above referred to has once been paid, the latter, whether in a raw or manufactured state, shall not be again taxed with other duties or imposts, levied by or on behalf of the Government of His Highness the Sultan, but may thereafter be reloaded free at any port in the dominions of His Highness, and be exported without further charge, always provided that they have not previously been landed and manufactured in a foreign country.

The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves the right to claim a revision of the annexed special Tariff, after successive terms of five years, to begin to reckon from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty, in order to allow of such alteration, additions, or amendments being made as experience may have shown to be necessary or desirable.

ARTICLE IX.

It is fully understood by the High Contracting Parties that the special duties referred to in Article VIII to be levied on behalf of His Highness the Sultan shall be in lieu of and as equivalent for—

1. The monopoly rights, which until now His Highness has been authorized by former Treaties to exercise over ivory and copal coming from certain districts on the coast. The taxes until now charged on these articles as monopoly taxes shall therefore cease and be abolished.

2. The duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, or in kind, now levied on goods, and produce of the dominions of His Highness the Sultan, and of the interior of Africa, at the first port of His Highness' dominions where such goods happen to be landed, and also the additional taxes which His Highness has for some time levied on certain goods or produce under the denomination of native taxes are abolished and shall cease.